

GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL

Devoted to the Construction and Operation of Better Grain Handling Plants.

An Optimistic Letter from Ohio

The Pool Failures

The Shrinkage of Stored Grain

Pools Battling in the Courts

The Cedar Rapids Convention

Fundamental Basis of Railroad Claims

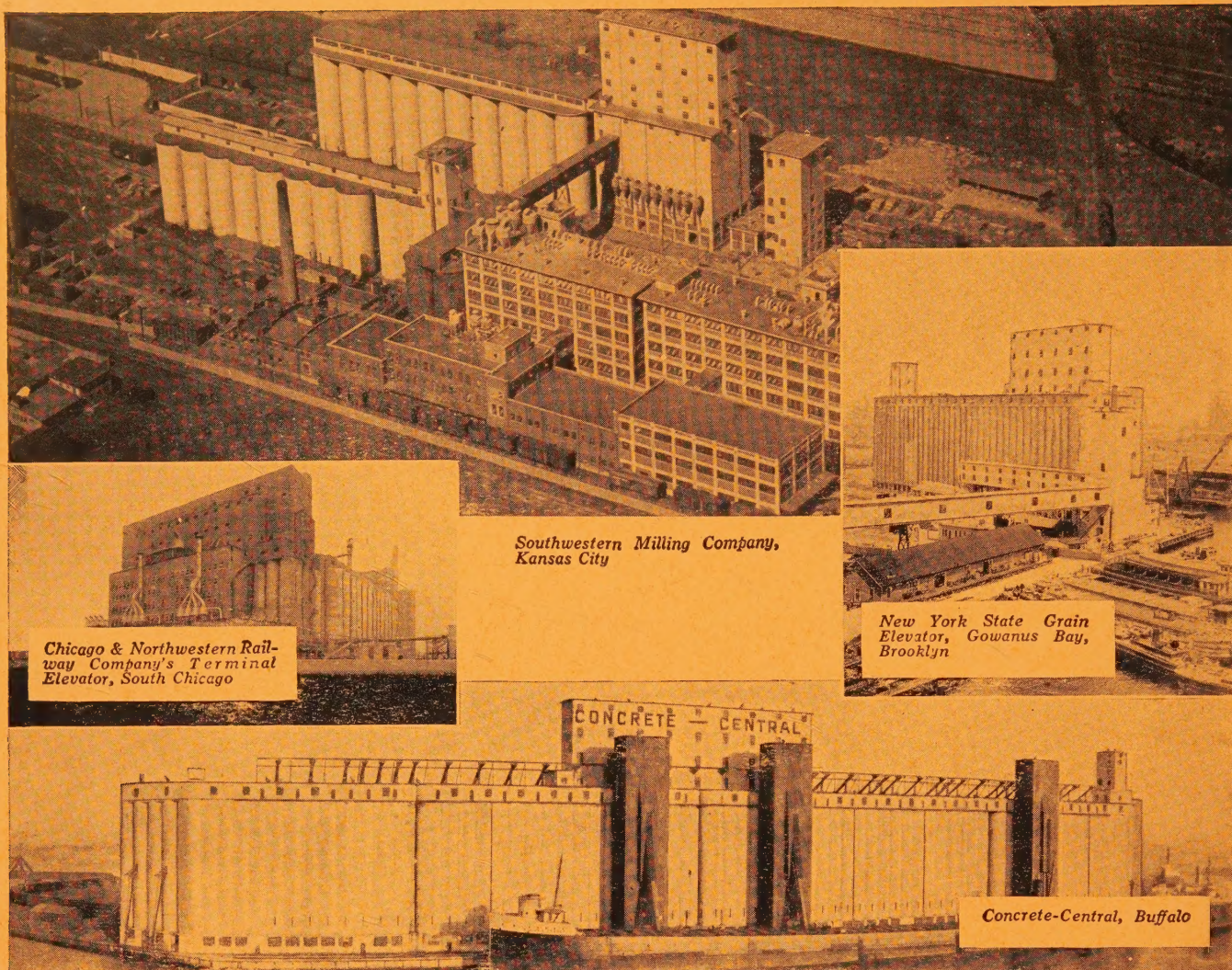
The Cost of Operating a Country Elevator

Congressional Action on McNary-Haugen Bill



Testing Seed Corn

Grain dealers who are interested in having a large crop of corn to handle next fall will warn their farmer patrons against planting corn without first testing it for germination and disease. Much of last year's crop is unfit for seed. Time spent in planting seed like the two rows shown at the right is worse than wasted, while the two rows at the left show that the healthy seedlings give every promise of strong plants. Read on page 502 the description of the Modified Rag Doll and Germinator Box perfected by Purdue University Agricultural Experiment Station.



Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company's Terminal Elevator, South Chicago

Southwestern Milling Company, Kansas City

New York State Grain Elevator, Gowanus Bay, Brooklyn

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Directory of the Grain Trade

In Organized Markets Only Members of the Local Grain Exchange Will Be Listed

HAVING YOUR name in this directory will introduce you to many old and new firms during the year, whom you do not know or could not meet in any other way. Many new concerns are looking for connections, seeking an outlet or an inlet, possibly in your territory. It is certain that they turn to this recognized Directory, and act upon the suggestions it gives them.

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(Continued on next page.)

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In Organized Markets Only Members of the Local Grain Exchange Will Be Listed

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Van Dusen-Harrington Co., grain merchants.*
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Stewart & Co., Jesse C., grain and mill feed.*
Walton Co., Samuel, grain and hay.*

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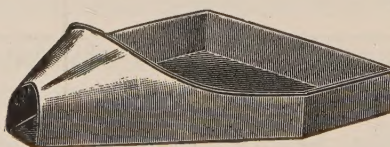
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Established - 1875
Incorporated - 1910

C. N. D. QUOTATIONS

A complete record of C. N. D. or Radio Market Quotations is invaluable for ready reference.

Each sheet is headed "Board of Trade Quotations for Week Commencing Monday 192...." Columns are provided for three Wheat options, three Corn, three Oats, three Rye and two Barley. Spaces for the market hourly and at close. Closing prices for previous week are listed at top.

Sixty sheets, printed on bond paper, 9½x11½, are well bound in book form, with flexible pressboard covers—a year's supply. Order Form 37-5. Price \$1.00. Weight 14 oz.

GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL
309 South La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

Turner-Hudnut Company
Receivers **GRAIN** Shippers
42-47 Board of Trade

Peoria, Illinois
Handling Grain on Commis-
sion Our Specialty

Chamber of Commerce
Members**BALTIMORE**Chamber of Commerce
Members

E. H. BEER & CO., INC.
Successors to
Chas. England & Co., Inc.
GRAIN—HAY—SEEDS
Commission Merchants
308-310 Chamber of Commerce, Baltimore

Baltimore Grain Co.
Receivers & Exporters
Baltimore Maryland

**Glark's Car Load
Grain Tables**

Eighth edition, revised and enlarged, shows the following range of reductions of pounds to bushels by fifty pound breaks.

20,000	to 107,950 lbs.	to bushels of 32 lbs.
20,000	" 74,950	" " " 34 "
20,000	" 96,950	" " " 48 "
20,000	" 118,950	" " " 56 "
20,000	" 118,950	" " " 60 "

Pounds in red ink; bushels in black. Linen ledger paper reinforced, bound in flexible karatol with marginal index. Price \$2.50, weight 6 ozs.

GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL
309 So. La Salle Street CHICAGO, ILL.

GILL & FISHER
Grain Receivers and Shippers
BALTIMORE

Established 1900
G. A. HAX & CO.
COMMISSION
Grain and Hay
BALTIMORE MARYLAND

Board of Trade
Members**CAIRO**Board of Trade
Members**CORN**

Halliday Elevator Company
GRAIN DEALERS
CAIRO, ILL.

OATSGrain Exchange
Members**ST. JOSEPH**Grain Exchange
Members

**We Want Your
Business**
Ask for Our Prices

The A. J. Elevator Company
ST. JOSEPH, MO.

**Hard and Soft Wheat
Corn and Oats**
Write, Wire or Phone Us

GORDON GRAIN CO.
CONSIGNMENT SPECIALISTS
ST. JOSEPH, MO.

Button-Simmons Grain Co.
B-S
BETTER SERVICE
St. Joseph, Mo.

Merchants Exchange
Members**ST. LOUIS**Merchants Exchange
Members

PICKER & BEARDSLEY COM. CO.
"THE CONSIGNMENT HOUSE OF ST. LOUIS"
GRAIN, HAY, GRASS SEEDS, KAFIR, MILO
125 MERCHANTS EXCHANGE BLDG **ST. LOUIS, MO.**

Established 1877
Langenberg Bros. Grain Co.
St. Louis New Orleans

Nanson Commission Co. GRAIN, HAY and SEEDS
202 Merchants Exchange Bldg., ST. LOUIS, MO.

GRAIN MARSHALL HALL GRAIN COMPANY
HANDLED ON COMMISSION
BOUGHT TO ARRIVE
SOLD FOR SHIPMENT
EXPORT
**ST. LOUIS
ST. JOSEPH**

YOUR NAME
where every progres-
sive grain dealer will
see it, will convince
them you are in busi-
ness today.
That is in the
Grain Dealers Journal
OF CHICAGO

DENVER

Grain shippers who are anxious to get the most from their grain will find it to their advantage to investigate the merits of the Denver market. After a thorough investigation it is a known fact that it will receive your shipments. Any of the Grain Exchange members listed below will be glad to give you any information you may desire. Better still—ship at least one car to any of them and be convinced.

The Summit Grain Co.

Receivers and shippers of all kinds of grain.
Offices and elevator, 19th and Navajo Sts. P. O. Box 805.

O. M. Kellogg Grain Co.

Receivers and shippers of all kinds of grain.

T. D. Phelps Grain Co.

Wholesale Grain and Beans.

McCaull-Dinsmore Co.

Grain—Wholesaler and Commission.

Rocky Mountain Grain Co.

Grain Merchants—Export and Domestic.

Houlton Grain Company

Wholesale Grain—Get in touch with us.

The Conley-Ross Grain Co.

Wholesale Grain.

The Ady & Crowe Mercantile Co.

Grain, Hay, Beans.

Denver Elevator

Wholesale Grain, Flour, Mill, Feed and Pinto Beans.

We operate 30 elevators in eastern Colorado.

Note: All grain bought by members of the Denver Grain Exchange which is graded at Denver and which does not come up to contract grade is discontinued by three disinterested members of the Exchange when dockage is not provided for in the contract

Produce Exchange
Members

TOLEDO

Produce Exchange
Members

There is a great satisfaction in trusting your
CONSIGNMENTS OF GRAIN AND SEED
to a firm you KNOW to be RELIABLE.

1887 **H. W. DEVORE & CO.** 1924
TOLEDO - OHIO

Clover Seed

International Game, played in Toledo, Ohio.
Providence does dealing. When "Seedy" favor

C. A. KING & CO.

Like Billy Sunday they deal in cash and futures.

JOHN WICKENHISER & CO.

Wholesale Grain Dealers
TOLEDO, OHIO

We make track bids and quote delivered
prices. Solicit Consignments of Grain and
Clover Seed. Members Toledo Produce Ex-
change and Chicago Board of Trade.

RECEIVERS, SHIPPERS AND BROKERS

E. Stockham Grain Co.

CONSIGNMENTS

Every Car Gets Personal Service
Omaha, Nebr.

WRITE US YOUR OFFERS

MATTHEW D. BENZAQUIN

GRAIN AND FEED

Brokerage and Commission
DOMESTIC and EXPORT
505 Chamber of Commerce Boston, Mass.

L. C. BUTTON CO.

510-511 Grain Exchange SIOUX CITY, IOWA

General Grain and
Commission Business

USE US

SWIFT GRAIN CO.

Murphy Building
Detroit, Michigan

Consign or Ask Us for Bid

E. A. Grubbs Grain Co.

BUYERS—SHIPPERS

Good Milling Wheat

GREENVILLE - OHIO

CROWELL ELEVATOR COMPANY

Receivers and Shippers

GRAIN

Consignments Solicited
OMAHA

Clark's Double Indexed Car Register

for car lot dealers

Is a record book designed to afford ready reference to the record of any car number. Facing pages 11x15½" of heavy ledger paper are each ruled into five columns, those on the left-hand page being numbered 0, 1, 2, 3 and 4; while columns on the right-hand page are numbered 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9. Each column is ruled into three distinct divisions with the following sub-headings: "Initial," "Car No." and "Record."

The marginal index figure represents the right hand or unit figure of the number entered; and the column heading the second or tens figure. So that the required number can always be instantly found if properly entered.

Form 40 contains 42 pages, bound in heavy canvas covers with spaces for registering 13,200 cars. Price, \$2.50. Weight 1¾ lbs.

FORM 42 contains 72 pages, bound in art canvas covers with spaces for registering 21,600 cars. Price, \$3.25. Weight 2¾ lbs.

Grain Dealers Journal, 309 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

RICHARDSON BROS.

Brokers
Want Offers

Grain - Flour - Mill Feed

Delivered Philadelphia
Either Export or Domestic
The Bourse

M. B. JONES & CO.

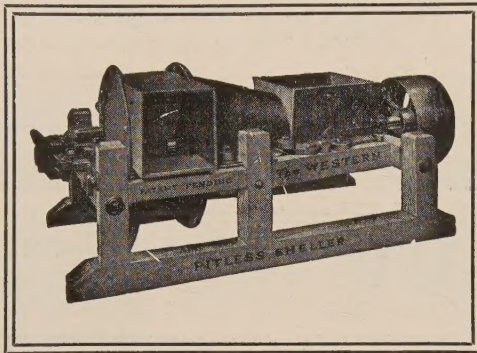
Buyers—Quote Us

Produce Exchange, New York, N. Y.

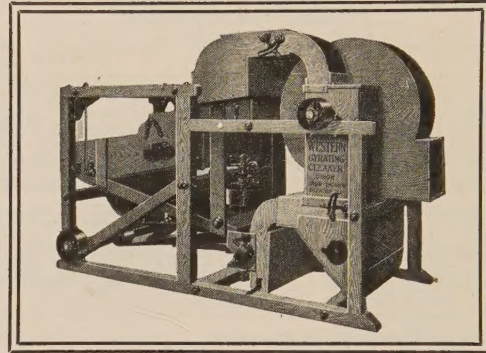
There are so many good things of interest to us in the Grain Dealers Journal that we do not want to miss any copies.—
L. L. Longworth, Nebraska Consolidated Mills Co., Omaha, Neb.

WESTERN

Grain Elevator Machinery Shellers and Cleaners

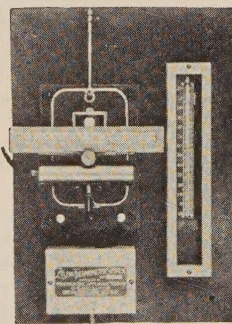
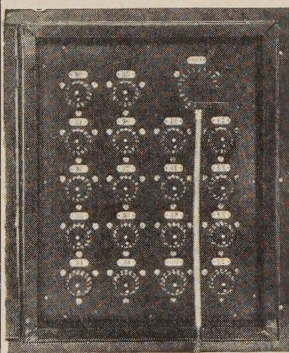


PITLESS SHELLER



GYRATING CLEANER

UNION IRON WORKS - DECATUR, ILL.



The "ZELENY" Protects Your Grain

It is a simple device for testing the condition of grain stored in bins or tanks, by giving at all times the accurate temperature of the grain, not merely at the bottom and the top of the bins, but at intervals of five feet up through the bins. It saves you money by eliminating unnecessary turning of grain, which entails shrinkage, time, labor, power and wear on machinery; prevents bin-burned grain; increases working capacity of plants by saving time.

Further data will be furnished on request.

Western Fire Appliance Works
542 S. Dearborn St. CHICAGO

*A Few
Zeleeny
Installations*

Cargill Grain Co.
Pillsbury Flour
Mills
Bartlett Frasier
Co.
Udike Grain
Co.
Armour Grain
Co.
Larabee Flour
Mills
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Public
Elevator
Maney Milling
Co.
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Oil Co.
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THE DIXIE MILLER

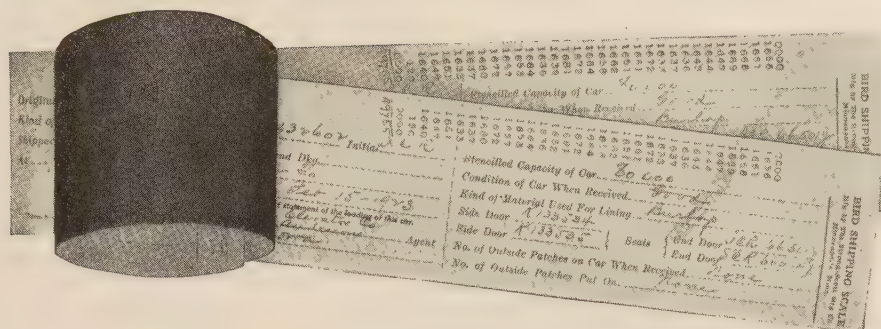
A Monthly Journal
Devoted to Milling,
Flour, Grain

Established 1893

Subscription Price \$1.00 a Year

*Sample copy furnished to interested
parties upon request*

ATLANTA, GA.



No Loop-holes for Mistakes

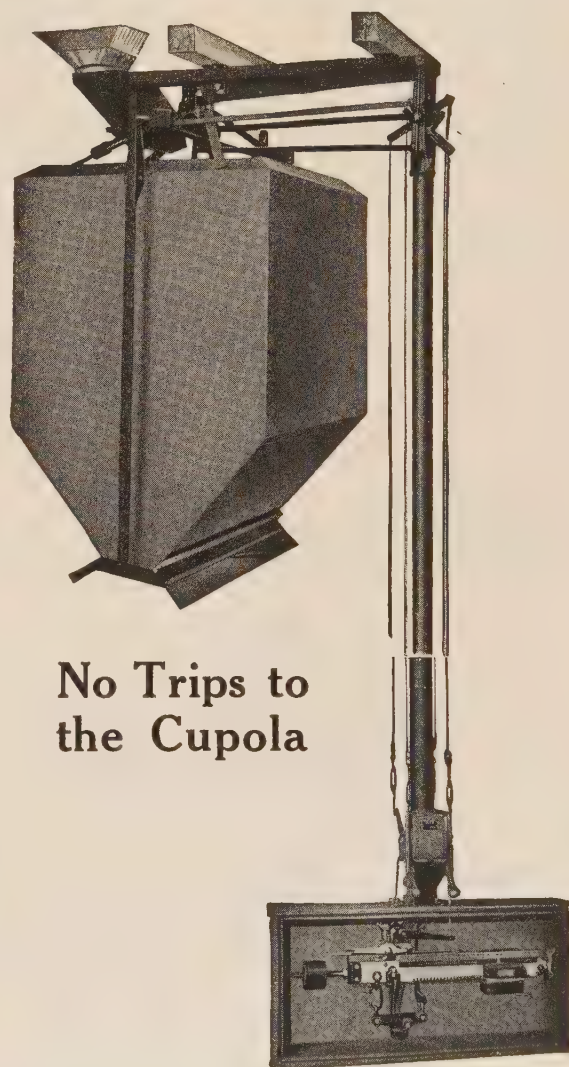
Here's a scale ticket made by the Bird Scale—automatically printed in triplicate.

This record shows that the scale was in balance before and after loading the car; that every draft and every dribble was weighed by hand right down to the last pound; and that the part draft was also weighed, not guessed.

The Bird Scale eliminates uncertainty. There are no loop-holes for errors. Dust, cobs, paper, straw, etc., cannot affect its accuracy. And it is self-aligning—unaffected by settling of the building.

Placed in the cupola. Loads as well, if not better than any other scale. All work done on the work floor—no trips to the cupola.

Large capacity—3500 bu. per hour, 50 bu. per draft. Loads a car in half an hour. Sells for half the price of other automatic scales of the same hourly capacity.



No Trips to the Cupola

BIRD SCALE

Get ALL the facts about the Bird Scale. Write for complete illustrated information

Everything for Every Mill and Elevator

The Strong-Scott Mfg Co.

Minneapolis Minn.

Great Falls Mont.

In Canada: The Strong-Scott Mfg. Co. Ltd. Winnipeg



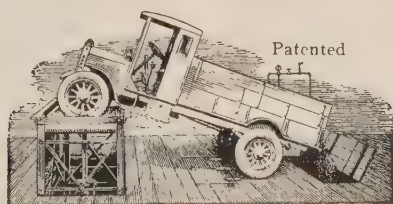
Before you buy any truck dumping device figure the complete cost — installed

Kewanee

All Steel Truck Lift

Every once in a while some elevator buys a truck dumping device because of its low price. And then they find it costs almost as much to install it as the device itself cost.

Contrast that with the experience of those who have bought Kewanee Lifts — the total installation cost of which is seldom more than 10 percent of the cost of the device. It's a fact—proved time and time again—that *the Kewanee costs less money installed on the job than any other reliable device you can buy.*



The best lift built—because

All Steel—husky as a steel bridge.

Roller Bearing—the only roller bearing lift made.

Safety Guard—a Kewanee feature that eliminates any chance of mishaps.

Riveted Steel Air Receiver—instead of the cheaper welded tanks furnished with many devices.

Ask your contractor what truck dumping device he would install in an elevator he was building for himself. Ten to one he would say "Kewanee."

Kewanee Implement Company

Kewanee, Illinois

Southwestern Distributors

Fairbanks, Morse & Co., Kansas City, Mo.

The Standard Grain, Seed and Bean Cleaners

By nearly two decades of successful manufacturing have proven satisfactory in every installation.

Some Points of Merit:

Automatic Traveling Brushes under screens
Standard Blast Control, a departure from the ordinary

Force Feed Hopper

Suction Fan Dust Collector

Ring Oiler Bearings on Fan

Counter Balanced Shoe

Scalper Screen

Very light running.

*Let us explain more fully by
sending our catalog.*

The Burch Plow Works Co.
Crestline, Ohio

Improved Duplicating Grain Tickets

With the use of Form 19GT as a scale book much time and labor will be saved as one writing with the use of carbon will give you a complete record and a ticket for the hauler. Chance of error will be minimized as both the ticket and office record will be the same.

This book contains 250 leaves. Each of the 125 original leaves bears four scale tickets, is machine perforated, printed on white bond, size of tickets 3x6 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches. The 125 duplicates are printed on manila but not perforated. Check bound at top of tickets with hinge top cover, 500 tickets in each book arranged horizontally. Size of book 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ x12 inches, each book supplied with 5 sheets of carbon.

The printing is crosswise ticket and has spaces for the following record: "Owner, Hauler, Grain, Grade and Dockage, Gross, Tare, Net, Total Dockage, Net Pounds, Bushels, Price and Amount, Storage Ticket No., Station Ticket No., and Date, Weigher, Name of Firm or Buyer."

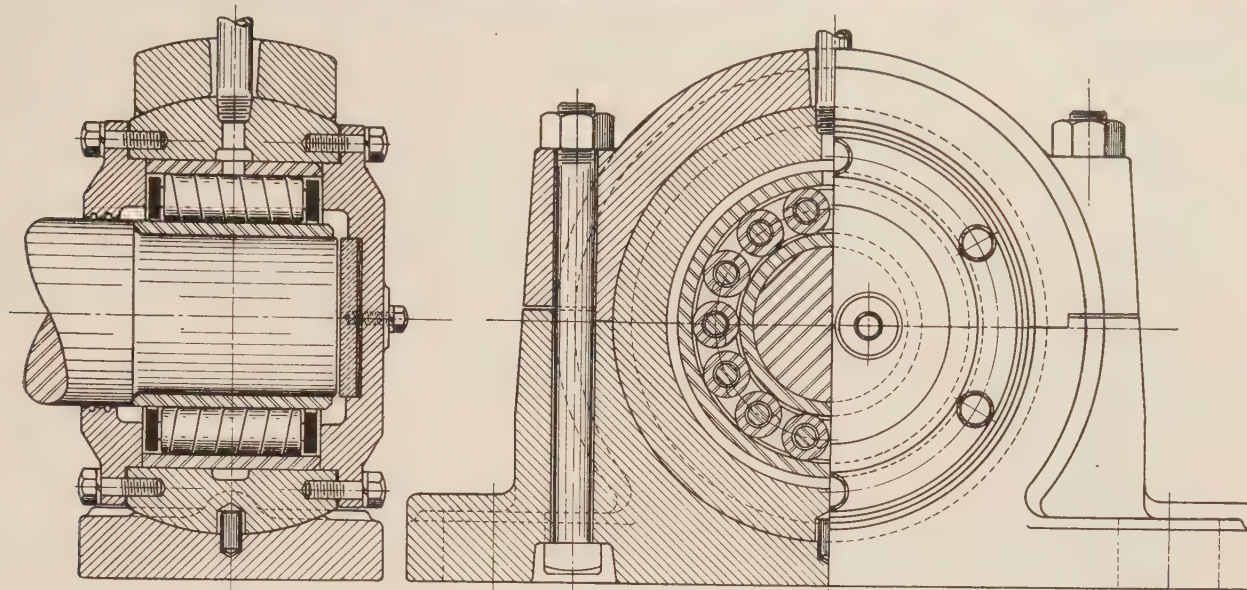
Form 19GT Duplicating (250 pages) \$1.50

Form 19GT Triplicating (375 pages) 2.00

Grain Dealers Journal

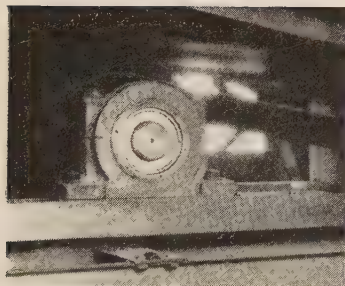
309 So. La Salle St.

Chicago, Ill.



Hyatt roller bearing self-aligning pillow block design as it is applied to conveyor head, tail, take-up, bend, snub and tripper pulleys.

Hyatt Roller Bearings On Conveyor Head Pulleys Reduce Shutdown Losses



Hyatt equipped self-aligning pillow block on a take-up pulley, after completing its 1923 operation in Windmill Point Elevator Extension No. 2.

A 30" conveyor head pulley is required to make over 5,000,000 revolutions per month in a modern grain elevator where, during the grain handling season, the conveyor must operate 24 hours per day.

Shutdowns caused by bearing failures may result in the loss of thousands of dollars.

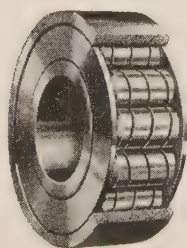
Hyatt roller bearings have proved their dependability in the head, tail, take-up, bend, snub and tripper pulleys of grain conveyors in some of the largest elevators.

They have operated during the grain handling seasons without the loss of any time.

Their positive self-oiling action has kept them cool at all times, eliminating many of the fire and dust explosion hazards.

Their low power consumption has contributed to the reduction of the power requirements of the Hyatt equipped conveyors of which they are a part.

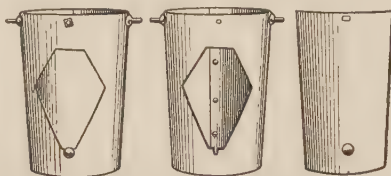
The details of these and many other advantages of Hyatt equipped conveyors will be furnished on request by our engineers.



HYATT ROLLER BEARING COMPANY
NEWARK DETROIT CHICAGO SAN FRANCISCO
HUNTINGTON PHILADELPHIA PITTSBURGH MINNEAPOLIS
WORCESTER BUFFALO CLEVELAND MILWAUKEE

Kewanee RENEWABLE BOTTOM Grain Spout

With ordinary spouts a very small hole means junking an otherwise serviceable section. With a Kewanee you simply slip in a new bottom. All you need is a pair of pliers.



WE GUARANTEE

each Kewanee section to wear out at least 12 bottoms—and the bottoms are made from a special analysis steel that is tough and long wearing. If you wore out a set of bottoms each year, your Kewanee would last 12 years, and it's probable you would wear out a common spout every time you wore out a set of Kewanee bottoms. Compare the price of such a spout with a dozen Kewanee bottoms—the 8" and smaller sizes sell for around 37½ cents each—and it's easy to figure a big saving.

Prices
Reduced

The illustration shows the great flexibility of a Kewanee. That's due to the taper which is considerably greater than in other spouts. With the greater momentum provided you can fill the farthestmost part of the car. And it's easy to get the Kewanee in and out of car doors.

ORDER ONE ON TRIAL

Give us the outside diameter, or outside rectangular measurements of your down spout, and length of spout wanted. We will ship you a Kewanee. Use it a month, six months or a year. If it's not satisfactory to you return it and we'll refund your money.

Kewanee Implement Company

324 Commercial Street
KEWANEE, ILLINOIS

SALT

Mixed cars of all grades

MYLES MEDIUM salt is especially prepared for the elevator and farm trade. We guarantee it not to cake or harden under any climatic conditions.

MYLES FARM SALT is a new development following years of experience in grinding pure salt. For meat curing and the fullest approval of your farm customers it is without an equal.

MYLES TABLE SALT is a free running, superior salt for the table use. It comes in convenient packages and waxed, wrapped cartons.

SALT BLOCKS pressed from the same high standard MYLES SALT and just as clean and white as you would serve on your table.

Prices and samples on request

HIGBIE SALT CO.

111 W. Washington St., Chicago, Illinois

MOHAWK



RUBBER BELTING

For many years the Standard Belting for elevators.

Specify this belting when contracting to build or remodel.

Demand it when ordering direct.

The Gutta Percha & Rubber-Mfg. Co.

301 W. Randolph St.

CHICAGO

New York, Boston, Philadelphia, San Francisco Seattle

WHAT DO YOU NEED?

to modernize your plant so it will minimize your labor and increase your profits? Is it here?

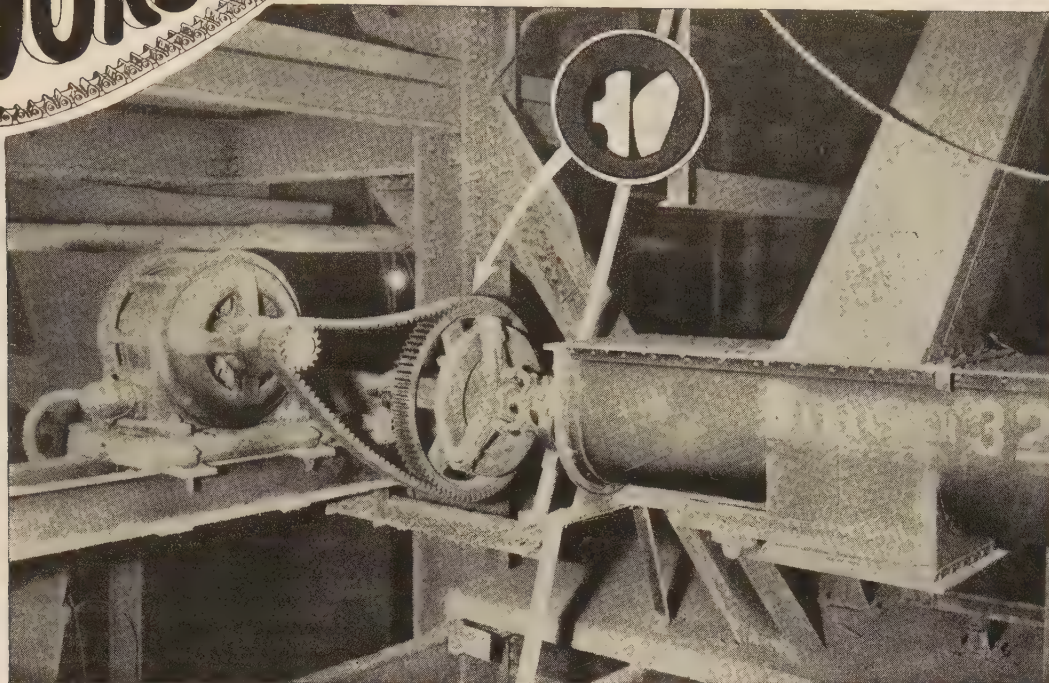
Account Books	Grain Tables
Agricultural Gypsum	Lightning Rods
Attrition Mill	Magnetic Separator
Bag Closing Machine	Manlift
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Bearings { Roller	Mustard Seed Separator
{ Ball	Oat Bleachers and Purifiers
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Bin Thermometer	Oat Crusher
Boots	Pneumatic Conveying Equipment
Buckets	Portable Elevator
Car Liners	{ Oil Engine
Car Loader	{ Gas Engine
Car Mover	{ Motors
Car Puller	Power Shovel
Car Seals	Radio Equipment
Cleaner	Railroad Claim Books
Clover Huller	Renewable Fuse
Coal Conveyor	Sample Envelopes
Corn Cracker	Scales
Conveying Machinery	Scale Tickets
Distributor	Scarifying Machine
Dockage Tester	Self-Contained Flour Mill
Drain Circulating Pump	Separator
Dump	Sheller
Dust Collector	Siding-Roofing { Asbestos
Dust Protector	{ Steel
Elevator Brushes	Silent Chain Drive
Elevator Leg	Speed Reduction Gears
Elevator Paint	Storage Tanks
Feed Mill	Spouting
Fire Barrels	Testing Apparatus
Fire Extinguishers	Transmission Machinery
Friction Clutch	Transmission Rope
Grain Driers	Waterproofing (Cement)

Draw a line through the supplies wanted, and write us regarding your contemplated improvements or changes. We will place you in communication with reputable firms specializing in what you need, to the end that you will receive information regarding the latest and best.

Information Bureau

Grain Dealers Journal, 309 So. La Salle St., Chicago

MORSE SILENT CHAIN DRIVES



Morse Chains driving from 20 Horsepower G. E. Motor, to 18" screw conveyors delivering grain from bleachers. C. & N. W. Railway, Calumet Elevator.

Pushing through 5 million bushels of grain daily

The grain that comes into the receiving shed, must flow uninterrupted through the various channels, and out of the shipping galleries with the utmost dispatch, if a profit is to be realized. Morse Chains, are aiding in the rapid movement of grain in the reconstructed Calumet Elevator, of C. & N. W. Railway Co., South Chicago, Ill.

In this elevator Morse Silent Chains, aggregating 7.385 horsepower, are transmitting 98.6% of the motor power to drive small and large belt conveyors, drier fans, dust-collector fans, and screw conveyors.

And they are doing this with the utmost economy and efficiency.

Numerous Morse Chains are installed in many prominent elevators in the United States and Canada, because they contain every requisite for a perfect elevator drive: they will not slip, stretch, sway, backlash or chatter; run cool, clean and quiet; require little or no attention; and are particularly adaptable where short centers are imperative. Morse engineers well versed in grain elevator practice will help plan a suitable elevator drive.

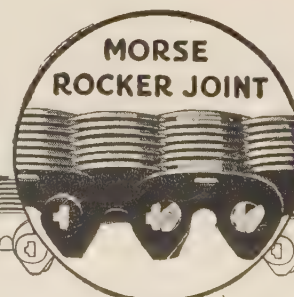
MORSE CHAIN CO., ITHACA, N. Y.

There is a Morse Engineer near you

ATLANTA, GA., 702 Candler Bldg., Earl F. Scott & Co.
BALTIMORE, MD.....1402 Lexington Bldg.
BOSTON, MASS.....141 Milk Street
CHARLOTTE, N. C. 404 Commercial Bank Bldg.
CHICAGO, ILL., Room 803, 112 W. Adams St.
CLEVELAND, OHIO.....421 Engineers Bldg.
DENVER, COLO.....1761 Wazee Street, R. M. Parsons
DETROIT, MICH.....7601 Central Avenue
KANSAS CITY, MO.....Finance Bldg., Morse Eng. Co.

NEW YORK CITY, Room 1871, 50 Church Street
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.....413 Third St., S., Strong-Scott Mfg. Co.
MONTREAL, QUE., CAN....St. Nicholas Bldg., Jones & Glassco, Reg'd.
PHILADELPHIA, PA. 612 Franklin Trust Bldg.
PITTSBURGH, PA.....Westinghouse Bldg.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.....Monadnock Bldg.
ST. LOUIS, MO.....Chemical Bldg., Morse Eng. Co.
TORONTO, ONT., CAN. Bank of Hamilton Bldg., Jones & Glassco, Reg'd.
WINNIPEG, MAN., CAN.....Dufferin Street, Strong-Scott Mfg. Co.

2138-30



Fairbanks Accuracy Protects Profits ON EVERY POUND



Arrow-Tip Beam;
not easily bent;
retains its
Accuracy



Easy-reading
poise; casts no
shadows



500 lbs. capacity,
f. o. b. factory,

\$16.15

1000 lbs. capacity,
f. o. b. factory

\$18.90

YOU can be sure of your profits per pound when materials are weighed on a Fairbanks Scale. Exact weight is important for it determines what you get when you buy—what you give when you sell. Fairbanks accuracy guards against errors that could turn your narrow net profit into actual loss.

For nearly one hundred years Fairbanks Scales have been recognized as the world's standard of accuracy. There is practically no upkeep expense; owners report veterans of twenty years' or more hard usage as accurate today as when they left the factory. You'll find the Fairbanks Portable Platform Scale convenient for weighing grain and in checking small quantity purchases.

The extensive Fairbanks organization with its forty branches and over 5,000 dealers saves you money in freight and assures prompt service.

*If it's weighed on a Fairbanks
there's no argument*

FAIRBANKS SCALES

CHICAGO
900 So. Wabash Ave.

NEW YORK
Broome and Lafayette Streets
and forty other principal cities in the United States



The Atlas Car Mover

The Car Mover With Power

When you put an Atlas under the wheels of a car there is never a question about moving it.

Compound Action

Fully Guaranteed

The Best Car Mover on Earth

APPLETON CAR MOVER COMPANY

Appleton, Wisconsin

Humphrey Elevator

A Safety Belt Employees Carrier

Saving time and energy of workmen, making contented employees, reducing fire risk through frequent reporting, greater net profits at the end of the year—these are the advantages of having the Humphrey in your elevator.

The Humphrey is operating in elevators, large and small, the world over. Its unmatched efficiency of operation and absolute safety have made it the world's standard for 37 years.

Write for details of the Humphrey's mechanical refinements. Tell us your requirements and we will submit expert recommendations to meet them.

Humphrey Elevator Co.

902 Division St. Fairbault, Minn.

There is **ONLY ONE GENUINE**
Humphrey Elevator



Record of Cars Shipped

This double page form is designed especially for country shippers in keeping a complete record of each car of grain shipped from any station or to any firm, may be kept by themselves under the following column headings: Date Sold, Date Shipped, Car No., Initials, To Whom Sold, Destination, Grain, Grade Sold, Their Inspection, Discount, Amount Freight, Our Weight, Bushels, Destination Bushels, Over, Short, Price Amount, Freight, Other Charges, Remarks.

The book is 9½x12 inches, and contains 180 pages of edge paper 29 lines to each page, and has spaces for recording the foregoing facts regarding 2320 carloads. It is well bound in strong boards with leather back and corners.

Order Form 385. Price, \$3.00.

GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL

309 S. La Salle Street, CHICAGO, ILL.



New York State Grain Elevator, Gowanus Bay, New York. ARMCO-Ingot Iron used for roofing and flashing. State architect, Mr. Lewis F. Pilcher; sheet metal contractor, Fordham Cornice Works, Inc., New York City. Fegles Construction Co., designers and constructors.

This Large Elevator has its ARMCO-Ingot Iron

In one of the world's large grain elevators, at the terminus of the N. Y. State Barge Canal, Gowanus Bay, New York, 40 tons of 2½ inch galvanized corrugated ARMCO-Ingot Iron were used in the metal siding and flashing,

Three of the outstanding characteristics of ARMCO-Ingot Iron are *purity*, *uniformity*, and *density*.

These impart to Ingot Iron its long-lasting quality which has won for it a world-wide market wherever corrosion is a problem.

Send post card for interesting booklet:
"Economies in Building with Iron that Lasts"

ARMCO
TRADE MARK
INGOT IRON

The American Rolling Mill Co., Middletown, Ohio



WHY-A-LEAK —STOP IT—

BAD ORDER CARS

cause the loss of many hard earned dollars to shippers of grain and seed.

MUCH OF THIS LOSS can be saved by the use of Kennedy Car Liners. These car liners practically condition a bad order car and enable shippers to load cars that otherwise would be rejected.

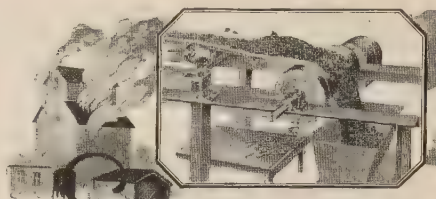
KENNEDY SYSTEM of car liners prevents leakage in transit and are made for all cases of bad order cars, consisting of full Standard Liners, End Liners and Door Liners.

WILL YOU NOT give us an opportunity to submit full details of our system and the low cost for this protection? We are confident this would demonstrate to you the efficiency and money saving merits of our car liners.

**THE KENNEDY CAR LINER &
BAG COMPANY**

SHELBYVILLE, IND.

Canadian Factory at Woodstock,
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Stop tramp iron before tramp iron stops you

TRAMP iron is the mill's or elevator's greatest menace. In the rolls or grinders, or in touching other metal, it causes sparks. One little spark may set off a disastrous dust explosion of fire.

Stop tramp iron! Install Dings Magnetic Separators As shown above, they remove iron before it can do damage. Not even the smallest piece escapes. Endorsed by the National Fire Protection Ass'n. 4000 Dings in use!

Get the free bulletin. It also tells how the Dings saves bolting cloth.

DINGS MAGNETIC SEPARATOR CO
642 Smith Street, Milwaukee

with
**Dings 'High Intensity'
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Start to Sell it!

Write today for information detailing its value in clover fields, in poultry houses, barns, and in the control of insects and potato scab.

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It PAYS TO GRIND ALL GRAINS

Look to the Grinders. They do the work! Bowsher's Cone-Shape grinders are the correct principle in Feed Mill construction. They mean larger grinding surface close to center of shaft; thus More Capacity, Lighter Draft, Longer Life.

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10 sizes; 2 to 25 H. P. Write for free catalogue.

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10,000 SHIPPERS Are now using

TYDEN CAR SEALS

Bear in shipper's name and consecutive numbers.

Prevent

CLAIM LOSSES

Write for samples and prices

INTERNATIONAL SEAL & LOCK CO.

Chas. J. Webb, Vice-President
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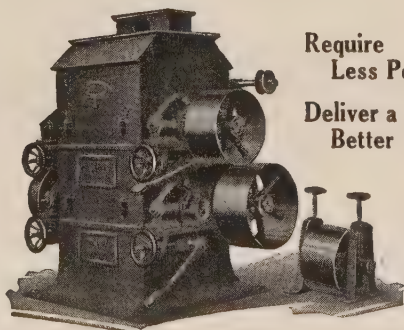
WANT ADS

in the GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL make wants known to everyone connected with the grain trade. If you desire to buy or rent, sell or lease an elevator or anything used by grain dealers, try a JOURNAL want ad twice a month and your want will soon be satisfied.

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One, Two and Three Pair High

Feed Mills



Require
Less Power
Deliver a
Better Product

Rolls cut especially for making cracked corn chicken feed, cut wheat. Also standard corrugations for corn meal and feed.

Send for Bulletin No. 20

The J. B. Ehrsam & Sons Mfg. Co.
Enterprise, Kansas

Receiving and Shipping Set of Grain Books

Grain Scale Book Size of page, 10½x15½ inches. This indexed receiving book is designed to meet the needs of dealers who want something better than the ordinary. Separate pages are given to each farmer and all are indexed so that their accounts may be instantly located. If so desired, it can be used as a grain journal, the two "L. F." columns providing for posting both debits and credits and entering the numbers of the ledger pages.

The book contains 262 numbered pages of high grade heavy linen ledger paper, each ruled for 41 wagon loads, thus having room for 10,332 loads, in addition to a 28-page index. Together with "Grain Shipping Ledger" it forms a complete set of books of high grade.

This book is bound in heavy red keratol back and corners with black cloth sides, and its name is stamped in gold leaf on the front cover. Order Form 23. Price, \$4.50. Weight, 6 lbs.

Grain Shipping Ledger. Size of page, 10½x15½ inches. The Grain Shipping Ledger is the best shipping book money can buy, giving complete information regarding each shipment and the returns therefrom. Left hand pages show complete records of each shipment, while corresponding lines on right hand pages show details of the "Returns."

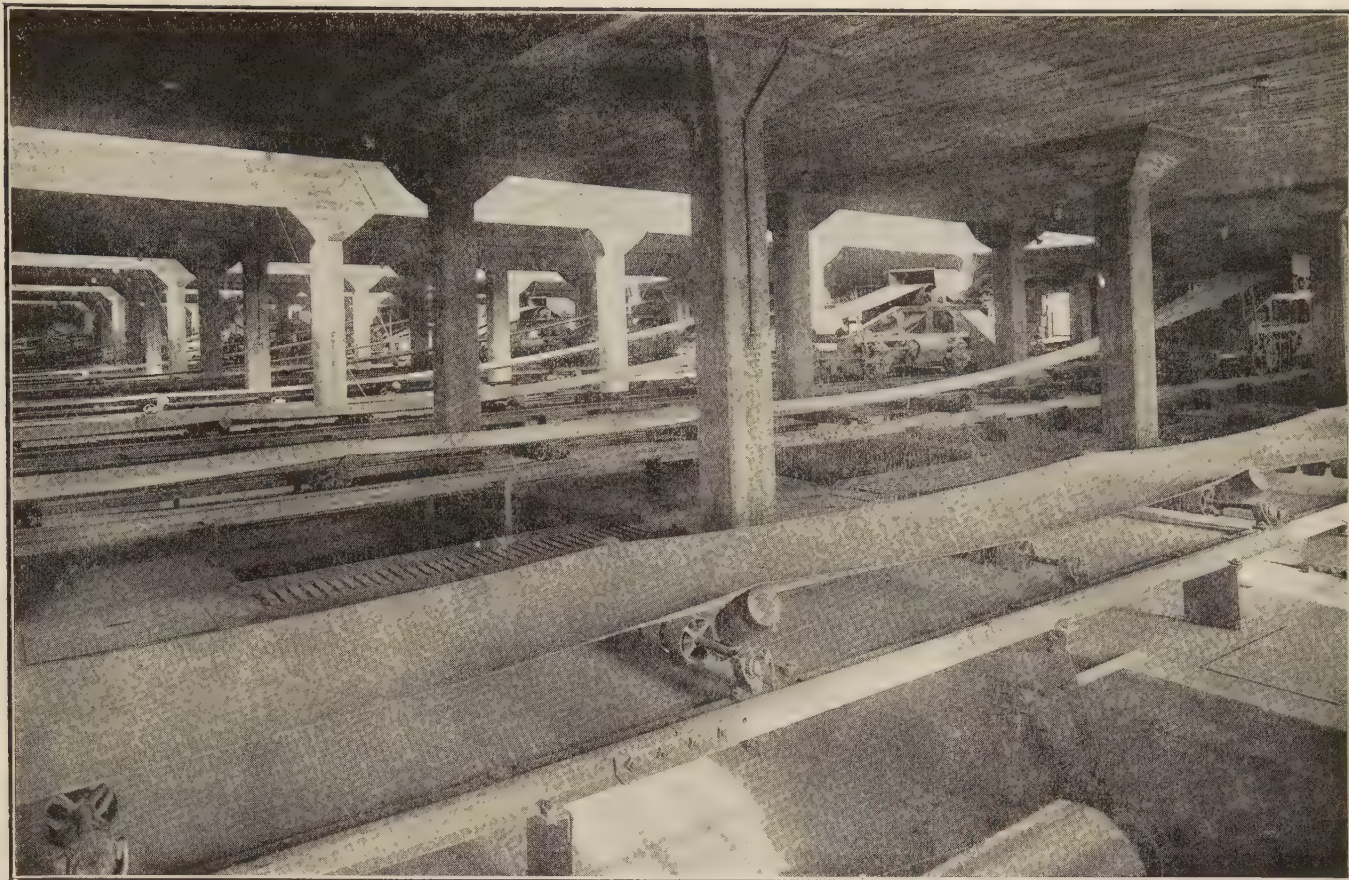
Each book contains 100 double pages of heavy linen ledger paper and a 16-page index, thus affording ample space for a large number of accounts. Each page is ruled for 50 entries, giving a total capacity of 5,000 cars to the book.

This double page form, combined with "Grain Scale Book" makes an excellent set of books for country dealers who want high grade material and workmanship as well as practical convenience. It is cloth bound with black keratol back and corners. "Grain Shipping Ledger" is stamped in gold leaf on front cover. Order Form 24. Price \$4.00. Weight, 5 lbs.

Grain Dealers Journal

309 So. La Salle St.

Chicago, Ill.



Advanced Elevator Practice

Elevator practice, under the able development and guidance of big engineering houses, has advanced remarkably until today's practice involves use of the most up-to-date materials and machinery.

For example, in the Northern Central Elevator at Baltimore, Messrs. James Stewart & Co., the designers and constructors, incorporated such

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"CARIGRAIN" and "LEGRAIN" Belts in the grain elevator are sound, up-to-date practice.

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Akron, Ohio

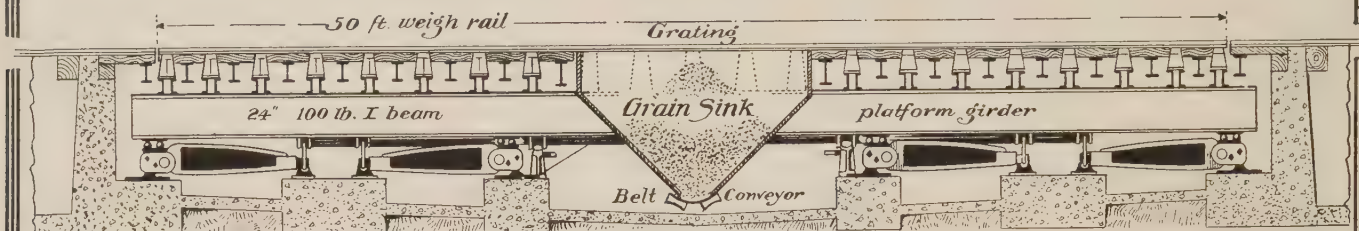
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"Legrain" and "Carigrain" BELTS

HOWE

Ball Bearing R. R. Track Scale For Elevator Grain Sinks

Four Sections—Live Rail—Rigid Deck



Center of Scale open to permit use of unloading SINK.

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We have developed it along scientific lines. Write us for information.

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We are equipped to make complete new installations on modern plans, and guarantee the whole installation to produce results. We also remodel old systems, and make additions where present system has become inadequate. Defective systems corrected.

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If you would avoid trade disputes, and differences and prevent expensive errors, use triplicating confirmation blanks. You retain tissue copy, sign and send original and duplicate to customer. He signs and returns one and keeps the other.

This places the entire burden for any misunderstanding of your intentions upon the other party and protects you against the expensive misinterpretation of your trades.

The use of these confirmations makes for safer business. Spaces are provided for recording all essential conditions of each trade.

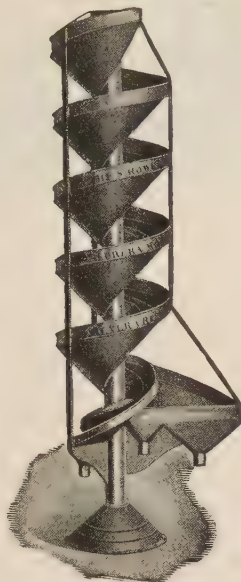
Fifty confirmations in triplicate and two sheets carbon bound with pressboard and wire stitched, size 5¼"x8¾".

Order Form 6 CB, Price 90 cts.

Grain Dealers Journal

309 S. La Salle Street CHICAGO, ILL.

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SEPARATING VETCH FROM RYE

Automatic
No Moving Parts

Operates on the
Gravity Principle

Self-Acting
Requires No Power

Actually pays for itself
in a few weeks.

We'll test your samples and show you something interesting.



S. Howes Co., Inc.
SILVER CREEK, N. Y.



ACCOUNTBOOKS FOR GRAIN DEALERS

GRAIN RECEIVING BOOK Form 12 AA is designed to facilitate keeping a record of weights and number of bushels in wagon loads of grain received.

Each page is 8 1/4 x 14 inches, and at top of the 11 columns are printed Date, Name, Kind of Grain, Gross, Tare, Net, Bushels, Pounds, Price, Amount and Remarks.

Each page has spaces for 41 wagon loads and each book has 200 pages or spaces for records of 8,200 loads. The book is well printed, ruled on ledger paper, and substantially bound in full heavy canvas covers. Weighs 2 1/4 lbs.

GRAIN SHIPPING BOOK Form 14 AA is designed to facilitate recording sales, shipments and returns from the shipments made. Its use will save much time and book work. The pages are 10 1/4 x 16 1/4 inches, used double. The left-hand pages are ruled for information regarding Sales and Shipments; the right-hand pages for Returns. Under Sales the column headings are Date, Amount Sold, Price, Grain, Terms. Under Shipments are Date, Car Number and Initial. Our Weights in Bushels, Grade, Route, Rate. Under Returns are Destination, Grade, Difference, Bushels Over, Short, Gross Proceeds, Freight, Over, Short, Commissions, Other Charges, Total Charges, Net Proceeds, Drafts, Remarks.

The book contains 76 double pages, with room for records of 2,260 cars, is printed on linen ledger, well bound in heavy canvas covers with keratol corners. Weighs 4 lbs.

COMPLETE SET FOR \$6.50

GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL

309 So. La Salle Street, Chicago.

RATIN

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RATS AND MICE**
WRITE FOR FULL INFORMATION

SOLD BY
THE HENNINGS, HARVING CO. INC.
171 DUANE ST., NEW YORK, N. Y.
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A CAR-MOVER WITH THE "PUSH"

Order one on 30 days' FREE

TRIAL. Freight both ways paid by us if you don't find it worth the price and then some.

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it from
your dealer

The New Badger
ADVANCE
Car-Mover Co.
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Look for the word
"New Badger"--it
identifies our product



Farmers go out of their way for feed that is ground fine and uniform

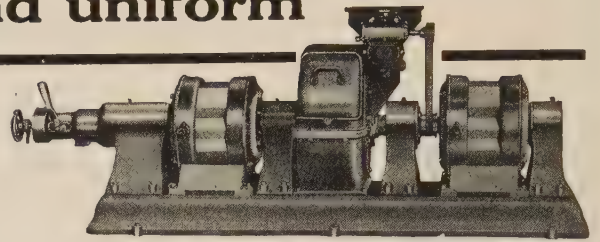
A MONARCH-equipped plant is always busy

As you probably know, grain that is sharply cut instead of mashed, makes by far the best feed for cattle, hogs, horses, etc. The finely ground feed is more nutritious, as it is assimilated more completely.

That's why there is always a demand for MONARCH ground feeds. Monarch Attrition Mills cut up the feed just as fine and uniform as desired.

MONARCH MILLS ARE STEADY WORKERS. You never have to shut down your mill to tram the runner heads; the complete ball bearing design of the MONARCH keeps the runner heads always in perfect alignment.

We will be glad to send you our Catalog ID-123, which explains the MONARCH in detail; just write us.



The MONARCH Attrition Mill can be furnished with either motor or belt drive.



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Chicago Office: Room 830, 9 S. Clinton St.

Kansas City Office: 308 New England Bldg.

THE MONARCH MILL BUILDERS



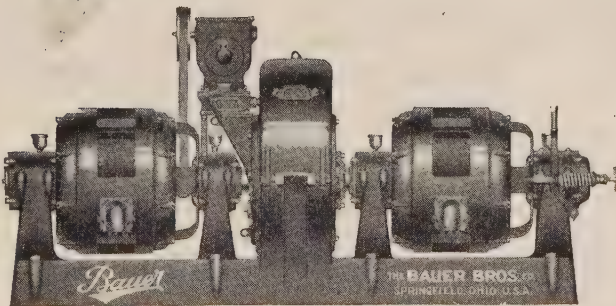
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Made from FRESH SHELLS Only

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Information Bureau
Grain Dealers Journal Chicago, Ill.

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THE NEW "BAUER"

A Profit Maker—Saves Time Money

Ball bearings throughout. Motors always in line. Easily converted at any time from belt to motor drive. Fitted with the famous "Bauer" Quick Release Springs. Non-Leakable Seal Rings.

For Full Information Write to

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Scale and Credit Tickets

Form 51 duplicating, size 5½x13¾ inches is formed of 100 pages of white bond paper for the 500 original tickets, machine perforated for easy removal, 100 yellow post office paper for the 500 originals which remain in the book and 4 sheets of carbon paper bound in back. Each ticket provides spaces for "Number, Date, Load of, From, To, Grosslbs., Tarelbs., Netlbs. Net, bus., \$. Due to or order, Weigher.

Check bound, well printed. Shipping weight 3 lbs. Price \$1.25 f. o. b. Chicago.

Grain Dealers Journal

309 So. La Salle St.

Chicago, Ill.

Would You Be Interested In Trebling Your Feed Grinding Business?

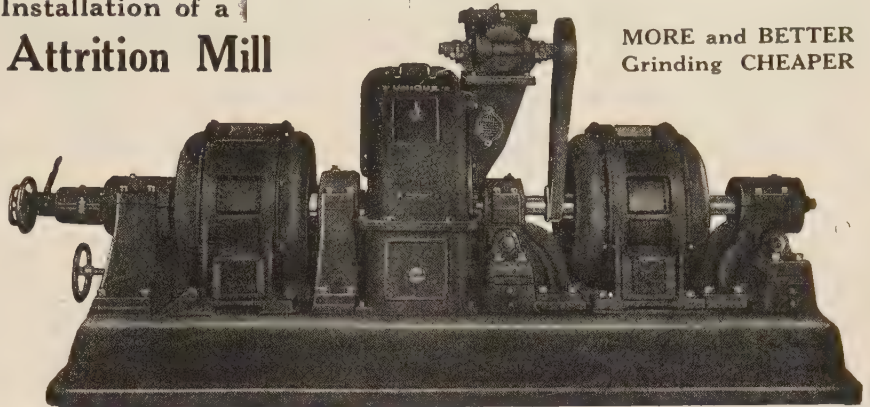
This Firm Did It Through The Installation of a UNIQUE Ball Bearing Attrition Mill

This is what they write:

"We have run several makes of attrition mills but the UNIQUE has them all beat when it comes to ease of handling and fine grinding. We formerly did \$100.00 per month with our old feed mill, but since we have the UNIQUE, our feed business has jumped to over \$300.00 per month and is still growing. We like the operation of our UNIQUE mill better every day, and so do our customers."

Users of ground feeds not only know the value of uniform quality feeds, but through experience have learned to recognize quality and uniformity in feeds the minute they see them. That is why users of UNIQUE Attrition Mills enjoy increasing patronage and profit.

Exclusive improvements such as the Curved Arm Runnerhead, Tramm'ing Device, etc., have made possible the production of quality feeds that attract and hold customers and build up a steady, profitable business. May we explain these features to you? Ask for catalog No. 12.



MORE and BETTER
Grinding CHEAPER

ROBINSON MFG. CO., 42 ROBINSON BLDG. MUNCY, PA.

Proof Positive of Invincible Quality

Recent Contracts for INVINCIBLE MACHINES were placed by such internationally known concerns as:—

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New Mill, Buffalo, N. Y.
98 Machines

Quaker Oats Company
New Mill, Peterboro, Ont.
20 Machines

Baltimore & Ohio Ry. Co.
New Elevator, Baltimore, Md.
10 Machines

The significant thing is not alone in the fact that these orders came to us, but that all three companies have been using INVINCIBLE MACHINES for years.

The highest degree of perfection in the finished product is never attained except by the employment of Machinery of First Quality.

Quality is Inherent in Invincibles

Invincible Grain Cleaner Company Silver Creek, N. Y.

Representatives in—

Minneapolis, Chicago, Kansas City, Indianapolis, Remont, Ohio; Bristol, Tenn.; Philadelphia, San Francisco, London, Eng.

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This book contains 125 leaves of scale tickets, four to a leaf. Each leaf folds back on itself so as with the use of a sheet of carbon to make a complete and perfect copy of the original on the stub which remains in the book. The original tickets form the outer half of the page, so the removal of any ticket does not release the others.

Each ticket has spaces for the following record: No., Date, Load of, From, To, Gross lbs., Tare lbs., Net lbs., Price per bu., Test, Man On-Off, and Weighers Signature. Size 9½x11 inches. Printed on good paper, 5 sheets of carbon. Order Form No. 73. Price \$1.55; weight 2 lbs.

Grain Dealers Journal, 309 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

WAGON LOADS RECEIVED

A book for the use of country grain buyers in keeping a record of grain received from farmers.

Its column headings are: Month, Day, Name, Kind, Gross and Tare, Net Pounds, Bushels, Pounds, Price, Dollars, Cents and Remarks.

The book is 9½x12 inches, 200 pages, 20 lines to each page, giving room for recording 4,000 loads, printed on Linen Ledger Paper and is well bound in strong board covers with leather back and corners. Order Form 380. Price \$2.00

GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL 309 So. La Salle Street CHICAGO, ILL.

Grain Receiving Ledger

A book designed for use by Grain Buyers who keep individual accounts with farmer patrons. Is ruled for facts regarding wagon loads received. Its column headings being: Date, Article, Gross, Tare, Net, Bushels and Pounds, Price, Debit, Credit and Remarks.

Each of its numbered pages of linen ledger paper, size, 8½x13½ inches, is ruled for 42 wagon loads. Each page may be used for one or more accounts as desired. A marginal index is bound in front. Bound in cloth with keratol back and corners.

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Grain Dealers Journal
309 So. La Salle St., CHICAGO, ILL.

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Chapter 7.

The bootlegger estimate repair cost, nearby point.

It will cost you \$2,500 to \$3,000 to repair your old elevator, time 20 days. Cost PLUS, six per cent.

My estimate on the same work \$6000, and they would still have an old out of date plant. They voted to build. Some do fall for that bunk on machinery salesmen bootleg estimates.

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30 Years of Practical Experience

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 we are now supplying*

Yearly Feed Formula Service

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Special formulas for every Feed for Animals, to Produce
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INFORMATION regarding best machinery for handling,
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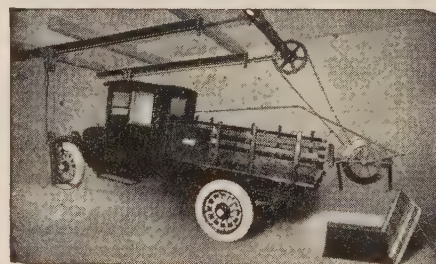
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 supports, because it supports
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GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL

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One device will take the place of three or four and will handle any length or kind of vehicle regardless of their capacity.

There are no delicate or short lived parts.

There are no parts to leak or freeze.

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The Star Engineering
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 Specialists in
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 Our elevators stand every test,
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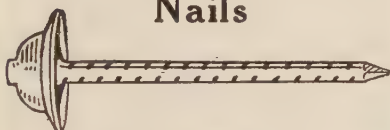
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of the better class of grain
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Galvanized or Painted
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Better Grain Elevators

Statement of the Ownership, Management,
Circulation, Etc., Required by the Act
of Congress of August 24, 1912.

Of Grain Dealers Journal, published semi-
monthly, at Chicago, Ill., for April 1,
1924. State of Illinois, County of Cook, ss.

Before me, a notary public in and for
the State and county aforesaid, personally
appeared Charles S. Clark who, having
been duly sworn according to law, deposes
and says that he is the business manager
of the Grain Dealers Journal, and that the
following is, to the best of his knowledge
and belief, a true statement of the owner-
ship, management (and if a daily paper,
the circulation), etc., of the aforesaid pub-
lication for the date shown in the above
caption, required by the Act of August 24,
1912, embodied in section 443, Postal Laws
and Regulations, printed on the reverse of
this form, to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the
publisher, editor, managing editor, and
business managers are:

Publisher, Grain Dealers Journal, In-
corporated, Chicago, Ill.
Editor, R. R. Rossing, Chicago, Ill.
Managing Editor, Charles S. Clark.
Business manager, Charles S. Clark, Chi-
cago, Ill.

2. That the owners are: (Give names
and addresses of individual owners, or, if
a corporation, give its name and the names
and addresses of stockholders owning or
holding 1 per cent or more of the total
amount of stock.):

Charles S. Clark, 309 South La Salle St.,
Chicago.

John Morrell, Elmhurst, Ill.

3. That the known bondholders, mort-
gagees, and other security holders own-

ing or holding 1 per cent or more of total
amount of bonds, mortgages, or other se-
curities are: (If there are none, so state):
None issued.

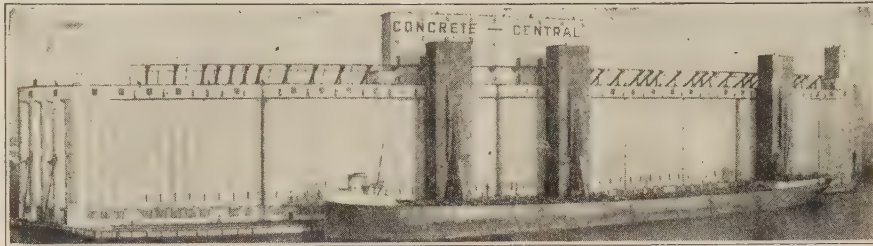
4. That the two paragraphs next above
giving the names of the owners, stock-
holders, and security holders, if any, con-
tain not only the list of stockholders and
security holders as they appear upon the
books of the company but also, in cases
where the stockholder or security holder
appears upon the books of the company
as trustee or in any other fiduciary rela-
tion, the name of the person or corpora-
tion for whom such trustee is acting, is
given; also that the said two paragraphs
contain statements embracing affiant's
full knowledge and belief as to the cir-
cumstances and conditions under which
stockholders and security holders who do
not appear upon the books of the company
as trustees, hold stock and securities in
a capacity other than that of a bona fide
owner; and this affiant has no reason to
believe that any other persons, association,
or corporation has any interest direct or
indirect in the said stock, bonds, or other
securities than as so stated by him.

5. That the average number of copies
of each issue of this publication sold or
distributed, through the mails or other-
wise, to paid subscribers during the six
months preceding the date shown above
is (This information is required
from daily publications only.)

CHARLES S. CLARK.
(Signature of business manager.)
Sworn to and subscribed before me this
1st day of April, 1924.

OTTO C. HOLMAN,
Notary Public.
(SEAL) (My commission expires July 3, 1927.)

Operated by
The Eastern Grain,
Mill and Elevator
Corporation



Concrete-Central
Elevator, Buffalo, N. Y.
Capacity
4,500,000 Bushels

Designed and Built by
Monarch Engineering Company
Buffalo, N. Y.

First Unit Municipal Terminals, City of Norfolk, Virginia, U. S. A.



This work consists of a modern concrete grain elevator, piers, warehouses, slips and wharves, costing approximately \$5,000,000. It is being constructed in accordance with the plans and specifications and under the engineering supervision of

Folwell-Ahlskog Co.
Engineers and Constructors
Chicago, Illinois, U. S. A.

The Most Modern Elevator in the World



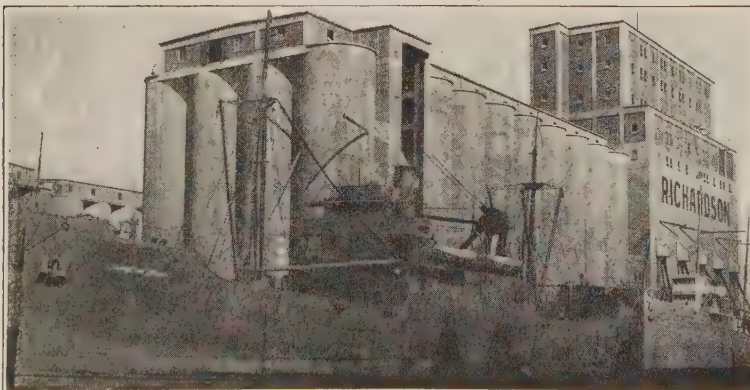
This is an aeroplane view of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company's new Northern Central Elevator No. 3, located at Canton, Baltimore, Maryland, capacity 5,000,000 bushels. This elevator is equipped with

Four Stewart Link-Belt Grain Car Unloaders

*Every day in every way we are designing and building better and better Grain Elevators.
We have built for many of your friends—Eventually we will build for you.
Why not now?*

James Stewart & Co., Inc.

Designers and Builders
GRAIN ELEVATORS
In All Parts of the World
Grain Elevator Dept., W. R. Sinks, Manager
1210 Fisher Building, Chicago, Ill.



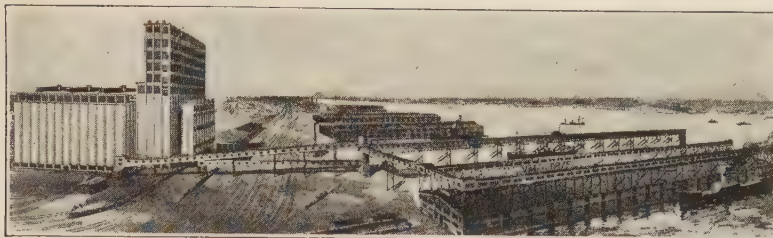
One of a Group of Elevators

Built by us at Port Arthur. The group includes elevators for

The James Richardson & Sons, Limited.
The Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Limited.
The Grain Growers' Grain Company, Limited.

THE BARNETT-McQUEEN COMPANY, LIMITED

Designers and Builders of **GRAIN ELEVATORS**
Offices: Fort William Ont., Duluth, Minn. Minneapolis, Minn



Baltimore & Ohio Terminal Elevator, Baltimore, Md.

Now Under Construction

Capacity 3,800,000 Bushels

17 Guilford Avenue
Baltimore, Md.

THE M. A. LONG CO.

Engineers and Constructors
Grain Elevator Department

2,000,000 Bushel Elevator
3,000 bbl. Flour Mill
Office Building
Power Plant
Warehouses
and other
Buildings

Built by

Fegles Construction Co., Ltd.

Minneapolis, Minn.

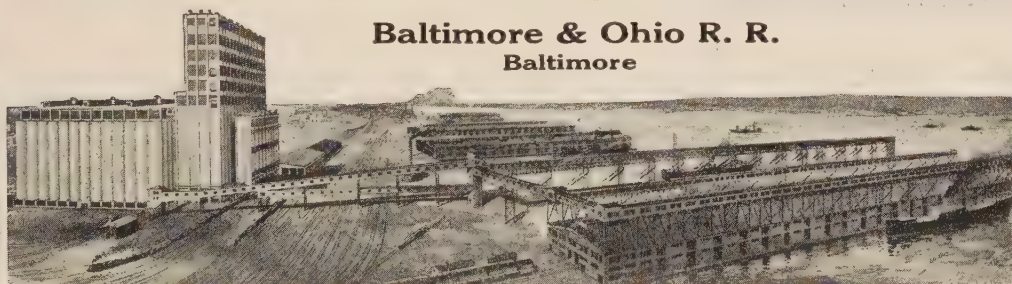
Ft. William, Ont.



State Owned Mill and Elevator, Grand Forks, N. D.

"A 1923 model that speaks for itself"

**Baltimore & Ohio R. R.
Baltimore**



John S. Metcalf Co.

Grain Elevator Engineers

108 S. La Salle Street
Chicago, Ill.

54 St. Francois Xavier
Street
Montreal, Que.

also at

Melbourne,
Australia

Buenos Aires,
Argentina

Vancouver, B. C.

London,
England

**I Am the Man
You Want**

I can fill that position you
have open—fill it perfectly,
to your satisfaction. Tell
me where to find you in a

**Grain Dealers Journal
Want Ad.**

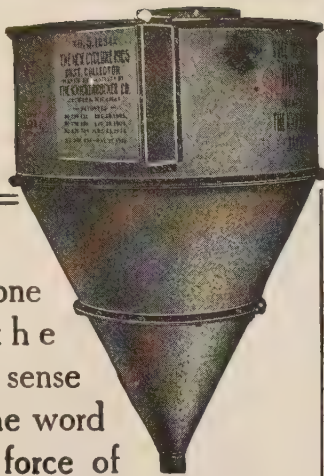
Receiving and Stock Book

Form 321 is designed for keeping a record of each kind of grain received at a country elevator in a separate column so that the buyer by adding up columns may quickly determine the number of bushels of each kind of grain on hand. Columns are also provided for date, name, gross, tare, net pounds, price, amount paid and remarks.

The book is printed on Linen Ledger paper, well bound with keratol back and corners. Each of its 160 pages is 9x12 inches, giving room for recording 3200 wagon loads. Weight 2 lbs. 5 oz. Price \$3.00.

Grain Dealers Journal 309 South La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

SOME GRAIN DEALERS have realized a fortune from the offerings others overlooked. Our advertising pages as well as our reading matter columns present real opportunities to alert readers. Better keep your eyes open and look around as the entire contents of the Journal are prepared especially for you.



A cyclone in the true sense of the word has force of air without any back draft.

The New "1905" Cyclone Dust Collector

By improved construction, three-fourths of the back draft is eliminated and better work is done on less power. Send for prices and particulars.

The Knickerbocker Co.
Jackson, Mich.

Cover's Dust Protector

Rubber Protector, \$2.00

Sent postpaid on receipt of price; or on trial to responsible parties. Has automatic valve and fine sponge.

H. S. COVER
Box 404 South Bend, Ind.



KELLOGG RADIO

Market Prices

Direct to Your Elevator By Radio

Before making that grain shipment you are interested in knowing today's market price.

Kellogg Radio Equipment brings these to you with unusual clearness—gives you a direct connection with the grain markets.

Kellogg Radio Equipment is built to give service.

If your dealer cannot show you Kellogg Radio parts, please write us.

Send today for a copy of Radio Handbook, Dept., T.

KELLOGG SWITCHBOARD & SUPPLY COMPANY
1066 West Adams Street
CHICAGO

KELLOGG RADIO

KELLOGG RADIO FOR BETTER RESULTS

KELLOGG RADIO FOR BETTER RESULTS

SHIPPERS' CERTIFICATE of WEIGHT

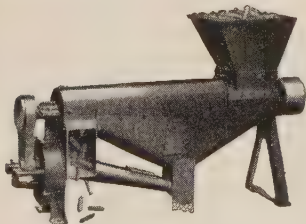
Form 89 S.W.C. is endorsed by leading shippers associations. Especially adapted for use in connection with claims for Loss of Weight in Transit. Each ticket gives the following information:

Kind of scale used; Station; Car Number and Initials; Shipper's Name; —lbs. equal to —bus. of No.—; Datescales were tested and by whom; car thoroly examined and found to be in good condition and properly sealed when delivered to the ————R. R. Co.; Seal Record, name and number, sides and ends; marked capacity of car; date; and name of the weigher. On the reverse side of both originals and duplicates is a form for recording the weight of each draught.

Printed in two colors of ink and numbered in duplicate. Seventy-five originals on Goldenrod Bond paper and 75 duplicates on tough pink manila. Well bound with heavy hinged press-board covers so book will open flat. Three sheets of carbon paper.

Order Form No. 89 SWC. Price \$1.00
Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

Upon readers patronage of its advertisers depends the success of the **Grain Dealers Journal** work. Will you mention it?



NO COBWEBS ON A TRIUMPH

The costly story of many grain elevator machines is told by the cobwebs covering them in the dark corners of elevators and storehouses.

You don't see cobwebs on TRIUMPH Corn Shellers because they're in use every day, making money for their owners and turning out a clean product that pleases and keeps customers.

Read the interesting booklet with illustrations about this industrious machine. Your name and address will bring it.

THE C. O. BARTLETT & SNOW CO.
Main Office and Works: Cleveland, Ohio

OUR IMPROVED

Railroad Claim Books

require little of your time for filing, and contain spaces for all the necessary information in the order which assures prompt attention on the part of the claim agent. They increase and hasten your returns by helping you to prove your claims and by helping the claim agent to justify payment.

Form A is for Loss of Weight in Transit Claims.

" B—Loss in Market Value Due to Delay in Transit.

" C—Loss in Quality Due to Delay in Transit.

" D—Loss in Market Value Due to Delay in Furnishing Cars.

" E—Overcharge in Freight or Weight.

These claim blanks are printed on bond paper, bound in book form, each book containing 100 originals and 100 duplicates, a two-page index, instructions and summary showing just which claims have not been paid, and four sheets of carbon. You tear out the original to send to the claim agent, and the carbon copy remains in the book, as a record of your claim.

The five forms are well bound in three books, as follows:
411-A contains 100 sets all Form A. Price, \$1.00
411-E contains 100 sets all Form E. Price, \$2.00
411-5 contains 60 sets Form A, 10 Form B, 10 Form C, 10 Form D and 10 Form E. Price \$2.00.

Send all orders to

GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL

09 South La Salle Street

CHICAGO, ILL.

Wanted and For Sale

The rate for advertisements in this department is 25 cents per type line each insertion

ELEVATORS FOR SALE.

OHIO—Two elevators and coal business for sale, good grain territory, good roads. Address 52F28, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Illinois.

IOWA—Elevator for sale, doing good business; located in the best grain section of Iowa. Address 52H28, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

SOUTHERN MICHIGAN—18,000 bu. elevator for sale; fine location. Private ground; priced to sell. Address 52H33, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

EASTERN MONTANA—Up-to-date 35,000 bu. elevator for sale, in good grain country; fully equipped. Will sell cheap if taken at once. For information and price address Exchange State Bank, Glendive, Montana.

OKLAHOMA—10,000 bu. elevator for sale, also residence property; good jobbing and retail business; on St. L. & S. F. R. R. and O. U. R. R.; sales run \$3,000 per month. Address R. B. Cowan, Box 465, Mounds, Okla.

NORTHEAST KANSAS—7,000 bu. elvtr. for sale; on S. F. Ry., \$6,000. May carry back a part with responsible party. Must quit grain account health. Address 52D7 Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

SOME DESIRABLE grain elevators, COAL and LUMBER yards for sale. Located at various points in Illinois, Iowa and Wisconsin.

Present owners desire to discontinue that branch of business. If interested address 52A16, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

IOWA—15,000 bus. elevator and annex, electric, on C. R. I. & P. R. R. in town of 1500 with first class schools. Good grain section, double runner attrition mill, corn sheller, cleaner and crusher 3 legs, hopper shipping scale, full basement, full work floor, 10 overhead bins, office detached, heavy duty Howe truck scale, long drive with corn cribs underneath, in good repair. Owner not a grain dealer, will sell at real bargain or trade. Address 52H13, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

OKLAHOMA—12,000 bushel elevator, modern, new meal and graham equipment, just installed. Two warehouses, office building, eight lots; located on Frisco Railroad. Doing good paying business all year. Failure in health compels me to quit active business. Will sell at bargain or half interest to good, active grain man. Fred R. Linton, Chickasha, Oklahoma.

TRANSFER AND STORAGE ELEVATOR and Tanks for sale, 400,000 bushels capacity.

Located at a desirable point on the Mississippi River, in fine corn and oats section where good grain merchandising business can be developed.

Equipped with necessary machinery for shelling corn, cleaning and conditioning grain.

Shipments can move on a transit basis to eastern and southern markets and to interior points in Illinois and Wisconsin.

The Main Plant is so located that grain can be loaded into boats as well as into cars.

If interested address 52A17, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Illinois.

ELEVATORS FOR SALE

EASTERN NEBRASKA—25,000 bus. elevator for sale; good town, good school. For particulars write 52E1, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago.

NORTHWEST MISSOURI—We have several elevators listed for sale from \$5000 to \$15000. Worth the prices asked. Heald Grain Co., St. Joseph, Mo.

OHIO elevator, coal and feed business for sale or lease; fine location. Good brick road and good shipping point. Address 52E15, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

NORTHWEST IOWA—30,000 bu. elevator for sale; good territory and good business. Flour, feed and salt in connection. Address 52H29, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

KANSAS—New 10,000 bu. grain elevator for sale; office, scales, warehouse and trucks. Located in wheat belt Pawnee Co. If interested write 52G16, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago.

NORTHERN INDIANA elevator for sale, electrically operated; new Jay-Bee Grinder installed. Good feed and coal business. For particulars write Harvey Stahly, Nappanee, Ind.

NORTHERN ILLINOIS—3 country grain elevators for sale with lumber yard attached. All in good repair. Address 51W2, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Illinois.

CENTRAL ILLINOIS—30,000 bu. cribbed elevator for sale; 6 room residence. Handle 250,000 bu. no competition; all in first class condition; a money maker. Price \$15,000 for quick sale. No trade. Address 52H17, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

ILLINOIS—10,000 bu. elevator for sale; lumber yard; feed and coal sheds; 5 room residence and out buildings; 1 acre land on C. & N. W. Ry. ½ mile off Lincoln Highway. No trades considered. Address 52H7, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

OHIO, Logan County, two elevators, three miles apart; one well equipped with electric power, both in good territory, established grain, coal, feed, flour and grinding business. A money making proposition. Address owners, I. C. Miller and Co., Huntsville, Ohio.

CENTRAL ILLINOIS—A 16,000 bushel capacity elevator for sale; electric equipment, on private ground. Price right for quick sale. Possession immediately. Can make terms. Address 51W15, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

CENTRAL MICHIGAN—Iron clad grain elevator and brick feed mill for sale, all equipped with up-to-date machinery and doing a good live business. Will sell home residence with business. Address 52F3, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Illinois.

IOWA—Having bought the Farmer's elevator at Whitten, Ia., my elevator at Gilbert, Ia., is for sale, together with a modern home. This is a cash deal and no trade considered. Has been a money maker the nine years I have owned it. Good school and is only seven miles from Iowa State College. Address G. D. Mabie, Gilbert, Iowa.

RECEIVER'S SALE of grain elevator and coal yard.

The undersigned, as receiver, will sell at Public Outcry to the highest bidder, on Saturday, May 26th, 1924, at 10:00 o'clock A. M., on the premises at Pendleton, Madison County, Indiana, the Reep grain elevator and coal yard. Terms and description furnished upon request.

W. H. Aiman, Receiver,
Pendleton, Ind.

ELEVATORS FOR SALE.

KANSAS—Will sell my elevator at Wilmore. Address W. R. Johnston, Coldwater, Kansas.

IOWA—20,000 bushel iron clad elevator for sale; feed and coal sheds; main line I. C. R. R. For particulars address 52G33, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

CENTRAL ILLINOIS—50,000 bushels capacity grain elevator for sale; 18,000 bushels ear corn cribs. Address 52H22, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

NORTHERN INDIANA—Nearly new iron clad elevator for sale; 10,000 bushel capacity with feed house attached. Address Lock Box 241, LeGrange, Indiana.

ILLINOIS elevator doing a good grain and coal business for sale; excellent location. For information address 52F24, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Illinois.

CENTRAL ILLINOIS—25,000 bushel elevator for sale, handling over 200,000 bus. grain annually; also coal and feed. Address 52G19, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Illinois.

IOWA—Modern transit elevator for sale, first-class condition, capacity 175,000. Operated for past 55 years by present owners, who now wish to retire from business. Address 51X2, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

SOUTHWEST IOWA—Cribbed elevator for sale, in good condition. Located on main line C. B. & Q. to Chicago and points south; doing good business and priced to sell. Address 52G10, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Illinois.

RECEIVER'S SALE of grain elevator.

The undersigned, as receiver, will sell at Public Outcry, to the highest bidder on Thursday, May 1st, 1924, on the premises at Maplewood, Hendricks County, Indiana, the Reep and White grain elevator.

Terms and description furnished on request.

W. H. Aiman, Receiver,
Pendleton, Ind.

ATTENTION ELEVATOR MANAGERS.

If you want a good small business in South Dakota to own and manage personally, investigate this proposition.

Grain, coal and lumber business with nearly new five room dwelling in connection. Lumber sheds and dwelling on deeded land close to elevator. Elevator is equipped with weighout scales, man-lift and cleaner. Good six bin coal sheds and nearly new outside coal scale. Good small lumber sheds and small fresh stock. All priced right and terms; no trades. Address 52E9, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

ELEVATOR BROKERS.

ALWAYS HAVE GRAIN ELEVATORS for sale and would like to list a few more worth the money. Have buyers waiting.

If you are in the market write me fully as to amount you wish to invest and location you prefer.

JAMES M. MAGUIRE,
6440 Minerva Ave., Chicago, Ill.

ELEVATOR FOR SALE OR TRADE.

INDIANA—6,000 bu. elevator and a good coal business for sale; located in small town on Nickel Plate Road. Price \$3,000 or will consider trade for small farm. Address 52F19, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE ELEVATOR at Blountsville, Ind.

on C. & O. R. R. Doing a good business, side line of coal, fence and implements, in a first class grain territory. If interested write or see O. O. Lindsey, Selma, Ind., or Nelson Cross, Mooreland, Ind., or M. M. Marshall, Losantville, Ind.

ELEVATORS WANTED.

IOWA—Want to lease elevator in central or southern Iowa that has favorable opportunities for business. Address 52H26, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

IOWA—Elevator wanted for exchange of \$13,-000 equity, 160 acres, Wayne County, Ia., good land, well located; \$15,000.00 Federal Loan, thirty-five years. Address 52H27, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

ELEVATOR FOR LEASE.

ANY ONE wanting to lease an elevator please inquire of the Hudson Farmers Union Co-operative Business Association, Hudson, Kansas.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

FEED, MEAL and HOMINY mill for sale, active. Manager wants to retire. Address J. F. Sake Co., Evansville, Ind.

FOR SALE—Grain, flour and feed business, price \$12,000. Address 52G6, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Illinois.

HALF SECTION choice Canada farming land for sale or trade for elevators or other business property in the U. S. Address 52H2, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE—An old established successful St. Louis grain firm, wishing to retire, will sell good will very reasonable. Financial standing now as always the very best. Address 52H19, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE—Retail yard dealing in building materials, coal, feed, seeds and grain, with attrition mill in connection. For particulars address Iron Ridge Lumber Co., Iron Ridge, Wis.

CENTRAL OKLAHOMA—Elevator and retail flour and feed business for sale; located on private ground on Santa Fe and Frisco R. R. Average sales 1923 \$5,000 a month. Priced to sell. Address 52H20, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

ILLINOIS grain and coal business for sale. Located near Chicago, Ill., on the main line of C. & N. W. R. R. Good grain country and locality for feed mill. Good reason for selling. Address 52F27, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago.

HAY WAREHOUSE and transfer dock for sale in an active Ohio River Terminal Market, well located for local retail business and wholesale re-grading and re-handling. Storage capacity about 25 cars. Address 52G21, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE—Going seed, feed flour and cereal manufacturing business for sale in city of 11,000, 50 miles from Chicago. 2 properties, both centrally located. Well equipped cereal plant manufacturing a well-known pancake flour as well as other cereals. Splendid jobbing connections throughout Ind., Ill., Mich. and Ohio. Good reasons for disposing of business. If interested address 52H18, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill., for further details.

FOR SALE—In whole or part, modern feed mill and grain elevator located in one of the most prosperous and rapidly growing cities of the south. Have transit facilities to the south and southeast. Well established brands and trade marks and good class of customers; in fact a prosperous and growing business with competent organization. A splendid proposition to secure a going business. Will take 50 to 75 thousand dollars to handle. Don't answer unless mean business. Good reason for selling. Write 52E11, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago.

SAMPLE ENVELOPES.

SAMPLE ENVELOPES—SPEAR SAFETY—for mailing samples of grain, feed and seed, made of very heavy manila for strength and durability and to withstand hard usage. Special folding method for closing envelope. Have a limited supply to sell at \$2.50 in lots of 500; \$2.75 per hundred, f. o. b. Chicago. Sample mailed on request. Grain Dealers Journal, 309 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—Experienced millwright for terminal elevator. Trans-Mississippi Grain Co., Omaha, Neb.

MILLS FOR SALE.

MILL FOR SALE located in city of 30,000 population. No competition within 30 miles. Price \$10,000. Will consider trade or take working partner. P. O. Box 235, Pt. Huron, Mich.

NORTHERN OHIO—Fifty barrel mill at Monroeville, Ohio, for sale. Fine grain section. Cost former owners \$11,000; offered at \$5,000 for quick sale. Splendid opportunity. Address W. R. Pruner, Norwalk, Ohio.

FOR SALE OR TRADE.

One 25 barrel Midget Marvel Flour Mill with grist mill in connection. Operated with 25 h.p. type Z Fairbanks-Morse Engine. Large trade territory with excellent wheat crop. For particulars write E. B. Lindsey, Abernathy, Tex.

CENTRAL TEXAS—Best flour mill location for sale or exchange at a genuine bargain.

Located in Temple, Tex.—city of 15,000 people—on main lines of Missouri, Kansas & Texas and G. C. & S. F. Railroads, with branch line of Katy to Belton and branch line of Santa Fe to west Texas. Transit privileges on both roads.

Mill building three stories high, stone basement, with brick warehouse adjoining; also frame warehouse; also thoroughly equipped elevator and two steel tanks each with approximate capacity 55,000 bushels daily mill capacity 300 barrels of flour and 70,000 pounds of meal.

Plant properly operated will produce business of from one-half to one million dollars annually. Wonderful opportunity for good mill man, or men, who understand the business and has the money and ability to operate it, not only as a milling industry, but as a profitable wholesale and retail grain business.

Can be bought for far less than its actual value.

First National Bank
Temple, Texas

FEED MILLS FOR SALE.**FEED MILL FOR SALE OR LEASE.**

Will sell or lease feed plant. Excellent concrete building; large warehouses. Located on main line of I. C. R. R., 75 miles north of Memphis. Milling in transit arrangements for south and southeast. Address Dyersburg Milling Company, Dyersburg, Tennessee.

FLOUR FOR SALE.

MIXED CARS of flour and mill feeds in 100 pound sacks are our specialties. We are now manufacturing a full line of corn goods, cracked corn, feed meal, corn and oats chop. Ohio Farm feed, shelled corn and standard oats in connection with our flouring mill. Would like to send you a trial to convince you of the superiority of our products. Ansted & Burk Co., Springfield, Ohio.

FOR RENT

WAREHOUSE—2 story brick, 45x70, arranged for feed grinding and general retail feed business in hustling town for rent; with cheap electric power. Wm. M. Monroe & Son, Bronson, Mich.

BAGS—BAGGING—BURLAP.

BURLAP BAGS OF EVERY KIND FOR SALE; new or second-hand, plain or printed with your brand; seamless Cotton Grain Bags; Sample Bags; Burlap, Cotton Sheeting or Paper for Car Lining, etc. Wanted! Second-hand bags, best prices paid.

WM. ROSS & CO., 409 N. Peoria St., Chicago.

PARTNER WANTED.

WANTED—Partner for grain and coal business; \$8,000 required. Address 52G7, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

SITUATION WANTED.

WANTED—Position as elevator manager, fifteen years' experience. Can furnish gilt edge references. Address 52H11, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Position as manager of a large grain business; with opportunity of purchasing a small interest. Address 52H23, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

BOOKKEEPER wants position with good grain company; 5 years exp. in grain business; good reference. Address 52G24, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

WANT position as manager or assistant to manager in grain elevator; experienced, capable; references. What have you to offer? Address Box 84, Columbus, Nebraska.

POSITION WANTED by man with 23 years experience in the grain business; now employed, desire a change. What have you to offer? Address 52G30, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago.

WANT position as manager or assistant to manager in grain elevator; experienced, capable; references. What have you to offer? Address 52E6, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago.

WANTED—Position in grain trade by young married man. Experienced in country grain and brokerage business. Can furnish good references. Address 52H21, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

WANT position with some good firm for coming season. 36 years old, 15 years experience, country and terminal markets in Southwest. Anything considered. Address 52H5, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Position as mgr. of elvtr. by man with 23 years experience in handling grain, flour, feeds, coal, etc. Prefer office and sideline work, present business sold. Write Box 61, Perrysville, Ind.

WANT position as manager farmer's elvtr.; 12 years' experience; now employed. Better school reason for change. Speak English and German; married. Address 52G35, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Position as manager for line of farmers elevators. Age 40 years, 20 years' experience, furnish references. Understand side lines—coal, machinery, feed, etc., also expert bookkeeper. Address 52H9, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Position as manager of good farmers elevator by ambitious married man; 35 years of age; 9 years experience buying grain and good accountant. Address 52G12, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

POSITION wanted as manager or agent of grain elevator, Protestant locality, and no place too large; 17 years successful management in grain, lumber, hardware, machinery, coal, flour and feed. Best of references. Address 52G8, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

EXPERIENCED grain man wants position with good firm as manager of small line of elevators, or large elevator business; also experienced in lumber, buying livestock, side lines, etc. Young, married; good mixer; now employed; can make change Sept. 1. Prefer Iowa. Address 52G28, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

YOUNG MAN now employed as mixer in large terminal elvtr. wants position as mgr. of country elvtr. Have had 2 years' experience in the country as ass't mgr.; 4 years in terminal elvtr. I know grain and how to handle it to get the best results in terminal markets. I'm a good bookkeeper and can make own repairs. Address 52H34, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Position as manager of good elevator, line of elevators or as auditor for such line. Would consider position in the grain, traffic or accounting department of good mill; might handle 2 or more combined in small mill. Fully experienced in grain matters. Go anywhere, but prefer 250 miles S. E., S., or S. W. Kansas City. Address 52H32, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.



JUDICIAL SALE BY TENDER

500 BARREL OATMEAL MILL OF THE PEERLESS CEREAL MILLS, LTD.

Woodstock, Ontario, Canada

PURSUANT to a Judgment of the Supreme Court of Ontario, the plant, buildings, machinery, equipment and lands of Peerless Cereal Mills, Limited, are to be sold by tender. The tenders will be opened by the Master of the Supreme Court of Ontario at Osgoode Hall, Toronto, Canada, on May 30th, 1924, at 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon.

Tenders must be made to the Master of the Supreme Court of Ontario pursuant to the Conditions of Sale and be accompanied by a certified cheque for ten per cent of the purchase price named in the tender.

The Vendor shall not be obliged to accept the highest or any tender.

The mills are fully equipped and modern in every respect. The main part of the plant is a four-storey brick building. There is a separate brick office building. Six concrete storage bins give 50,000 bushels storage capacity.

The mills are located at Woodstock, Ontario, Canada, on the Canadian Pacific and Canadian National Railways, and have their own side-track. Electric power, generated at Niagara Falls, can be obtained from the Hydro Electric Power Commission.

For further information as to inspection of property,
Conditions of Sale or further particulars, address

N. L. Martin, Esq.
73 King Street West,
TORONTO, ONTARIO, CANADA

Blake, Lash, Anglin & Cassels,
25 King Street West,
TORONTO, ONTARIO, CANADA

OR New York State National Bank, ALBANY, N. Y.

MACHINES FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—1 used McDaniel Grain Dryer in very good condition. Aunt Jemima Mills Company, St. Joseph, Mo.

FOR SALE—One 3 pair high 9x18 Allis Feed Mill in excellent condition. Price reasonable. Standard Mill Supply Co., 501 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Missouri.

FOR SALE—4 steel grain tanks 30,000 bu. cap. \$1,000; 30 ton Howe hopper scale \$100.00; car loader \$50.00; roller feed mill 2 high \$50.00. 407 E. 4th, Hutchinson, Kans.

50 BARRELL flour mill for sale, in good condition; also 150 barrel corn meal mill and other machinery. Address Kaucher Hodges & Co., Exchange Bldg., Memphis, Tenn.

MONITOR No. 6 seed cleaning machine with 20 sets screens for sale. Also polishing machine imported from England. Apply 52H6, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill., for further information.

FOR SALE—Two 25 H.P. Type Y Fairbanks Morse special electric oil engines. Two Fairbanks Morse A. C. generators, exciters and switchboard. Address Swanton Electric Co., Swanton, Nebr.

FOR SALE—Practically new Monarch, small single shoe general grain separator and cleaner, full equipment of screens and parts ready for delivery, price very reasonable. Lock Box 36, Buffalo, N. Y.

REAL BARGAINS.

Prompt Attention. Quick Shipments. When in need of elevator or mill machinery, notify us. We are headquarters for power and transmission equipment, and have on hand several well-known makes of motors, boilers, engines, etc.

Send us list of all your wants. We can supply you with full line of machinery for elevators, flour, corn and cereal mills. Complete equipment for modern mills of all kinds, molasses, stock and poultry feed plants, plans, specifications, flow sheets, etc., our specialty. Write us without delay.

W. R. Leathers, Mgr.

9 S. Clinton St. Chicago, Ill.

ATTRITION MILL

1-36" Sprout-Waldron ball bearing mill for sale, direct connected to 2-50 h. p., 3 phase, 60 cycle, 440 volt high speed motors, complete and in guaranteed condition.

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CONSOLIDATED PRODUCTS COMPANY, Inc.
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FOR SALE

Destruction by fire of grain elevator which supplied our new feed mill at Louisville causes us to dismantle the latter. Machinery absolutely new, never used. Plant burned before completion.

- 1—24" Robinson twin motored attrition mill.
- 3—Howe molasses feed mixers.
- 2—Richardson molasses feed automatic scales.
- 3—Richardson automatic scales.
- 1—Lanaux molasses scale measure.
- 1—Molasses super heater.
- 1—Jeffery tray elevator (5 floors).
- 1—Boiler.
- 19—Gaunt percentage feeders.
- 14—Marvel percentage feeders.

Large quantity elevator, V buckets, belting, split pulleys, solid pulleys, motor drive pulleys, screw conveyors, etc. Will sell at big sacrifice. Write for particulars.

The Early & Daniel Co.
Cincinnati, Ohio

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FOR SALE—At bargain prices for cash, three rebuilt Boss Air Blast Car Loaders. Guaranteed good as new. Load cars without scooping. Cannot injure the grain. Act quickly. Maroa Manufacturing Co., Maroa, Illinois.

ATTRITION MILLS all makes and sizes from 16-in. to 24-in. plain and ball bearing and motor driven; 1 "J-B" Grinder; 1 9x24 and 1 9x18 feed mills; dust collectors; motors all sizes; oil engines; corn shellers; corn meal bolters; Bowsher Mills; elvtrs. all sizes; iron elvtr. boots; metal spouting; conveyors. Leather belting a specialty, pulleys; hangers, shafting. Rolls ground, corrugated. A. D. Hughes Co., Wayland, Mich.

SHELLERS AND FEED GRINDERS.
10 Bowsher, Star, Diamond and Letz mills.
7 Williams and Gruendler, hammer-type mills.

5 Two and three pair high corn rolls.
3 Midget Marvel Self-Contained Flour Mills.
7 Corn shellers, cleaners and graders.

All above machinery practically as good as new. Will sell at attractive prices and terms. Address H. C. DAVIS, BOX 393, BONNER SPRINGS, KANSAS.

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FOR SALE—Several used Richardson's for sale; in excellent condition. Write us size you want. Richardson Scale Co., 1900 Republic Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE.

A good Howe Wagon Scale, 6 ton capacity, 8'x16" platform; A-1 condition. Price is right. The McMillen Company, 717 Davis St., Fort Wayne, Indiana.

FOR SALE—One 4 bu. Richardson and two Richardson 8 bu. automatic scales. All self compensating; fine condition. One 8 bu. Avery; one R. R. track scale. Standard Mill Supply Co., 501 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

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WANTED to buy good used corn cracker and grader; small size. Address Midway Elevator, Colfax, Indiana.

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ALFALFA SEED—Original Hairy Peruvian. Leo Turner, Yuma, Arizona.
23 years on Yuma Valley Farms.

15,000 POUNDS COUNTRY GENTLEMAN sweet corn for sale—Germination 86%—price 9c per pound. All orders shipped promptly. J. P. Easton, Monroeville, Ohio.

CAN OFFER attractive prices on red clover, alsike, alfalfa, crimson clover, hairy vetch, Wilson soy beans. Blamberg Bros., Inc., 107 Commerce St., Baltimore, Md.

HAVE A LIMITED amount of high germination extra selected SEED CORN, also Swedish and Canadian seed oats. Write for samples and prices. J. P. Easton, Monroeville, Ohio.

5,000 BUS. REID'S YELLOW dent seed corn. Iowa Silver Mine, red cob 90 day corn, raised on alfalfa sheep land, matured early. Husked in February; kept dry on stalk, insuring 90 to 95% germination. Hand assorted, graded. Buy your seed corn from farmer, save dollar bushel. L. C. Johnston, Seward, Nebr.

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WANTED—General repair and painting elevators. NOW is the time before the rush. If you want to be surprised state your needs and see what it will cost. Selle Repairing Co., 1003 E Ave., West, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

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FOR SALE—Steel tank 6 ft. in diameter, 60 ft. high with a 70 degree hopper 10 gauge at the bottom and 14 gauge at the top. Thomas Page Milling Co., North Topeka, Kans.

Field and Grass Seed Trade Directory

ATCHISON, KANS.

Mangelsdorf Seed Co., The, wholesale seeds

BALTIMORE, MD.

Wm. G. Scarlett & Co., wholesale seed merchants.

BUFFALO, N. Y.

Stanford Seed Co., The, wholesale field seeds.

Whitney-Eckstein Seed Co., wholesale seeds.

CHICAGO, ILL.

Barkemeyer Grain & Seed Co., field seed dealers.
Johnson, Inc., J. Oliver, seeds, humus, etc.

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

McCullough's Sons, The J. M., field and garden seeds.

COBURG, IOWA

McGreer Bros., whlse. seed corn our specialty.

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Bowman Bros. Seed Co., field seeds.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, IOWA.

Ouren Seed Co., wholesale seeds and grain.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.

Crabbs Reynolds Taylor Co., grass and field seeds.
Crawfordsville Seed Co., seed merchants.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

Indiana Seed Co., field seeds.

KANSAS CITY, MO.

Rudy-Patrick Seed Co., field seeds.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Hardin, Hamilton & Lewman, grain and field seeds.
Louisville Seed Co., clover and grasses.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Courteen Seed Co., field seeds.
Kellogg Seed Co., field and grass seeds.
North American Seed Co., wholesale grass & field seeds.
Teweles Seed Co., L., seed merchant.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Dickinson Co., The, Albert, seeds.
Minneapolis Seed Co., field seeds.

NEW YORK, N. Y.

Nungesser-Dickinson Seed Co., wholesale seed merchants.

ST. LOUIS, MO.

Mangelsdorf & Bro., Ed. F., wholesale field seeds.

ST. PAUL, MINN.

Jameson Hevener Co., shippers of field seeds.

TOLEDO, OHIO.

Crumbaugh-Kuehn Co., wholesale field seeds.
Hirsch, Henry, wholesale field seed.
Toledo Field Seed Co., The, clover, timothy.

SEEDS FOR SALE—WANTED

YELLOW DENT SEED CORN—2,000 bus. for sale; selected, hand picked, earliest matured; high germination test; grown in this locality. \$2.50 per bushel; f.o.b. Wagner. Shipped in new seamless cotton bags; either shelled or in ear. I. G. Corey, Wagner, S. D.

FOR SALE in carload lots either straight or mixed. Common, Siberian, hog and early fortune millet seed. Red and black amber cane, sudan grass. Write or wire for prices and samples. Reimer-Smith Grain Company, Holyoke, Colorado.

HAY WANTED.



SEEDS FOR SALE—WANTED

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The J. M. McCullough's Sons Co.

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Field and Garden Seeds
Cincinnati - - - Ohio

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Grass and Field Seeds

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TURF SPECIALIST
SEEDS—HUMUS—EQUIPMENT
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The Toledo Field Seed Co.

Clover and Timothy Seed
Consignments solicited Send us your samples
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FIELD SEEDS
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Milwaukee, Wisc.
"THE HOUSE OF QUALITY"

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Clover—Alsike—Timothy—Alfalfa
Our Specialty
All Other Field Seeds
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Ask for samples and prices
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Seedsmen
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Circular just issued gives summary of
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MINNEAPOLIS MINN.
We are Buyers and Sellers, —TIMOTHY—CLOVERS—MILLETS
Grass Seeds and Seed Grains
Send samples for bids Ask for samples and prices

The Mangelsdorf Seed Co.

Sweet Clover, Alfalfa,
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Wholesale Field Seeds
BUFFALO - N. Y.

A Trial Order

GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL

305 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

Gentlemen:—I wish to try the Grain Dealers Journal on the
10th and 25th of each month for one year just to learn if I can get
any helpful suggestions from the opinions and experiences of other
grain dealers. Enclosed please find Two Dollars.

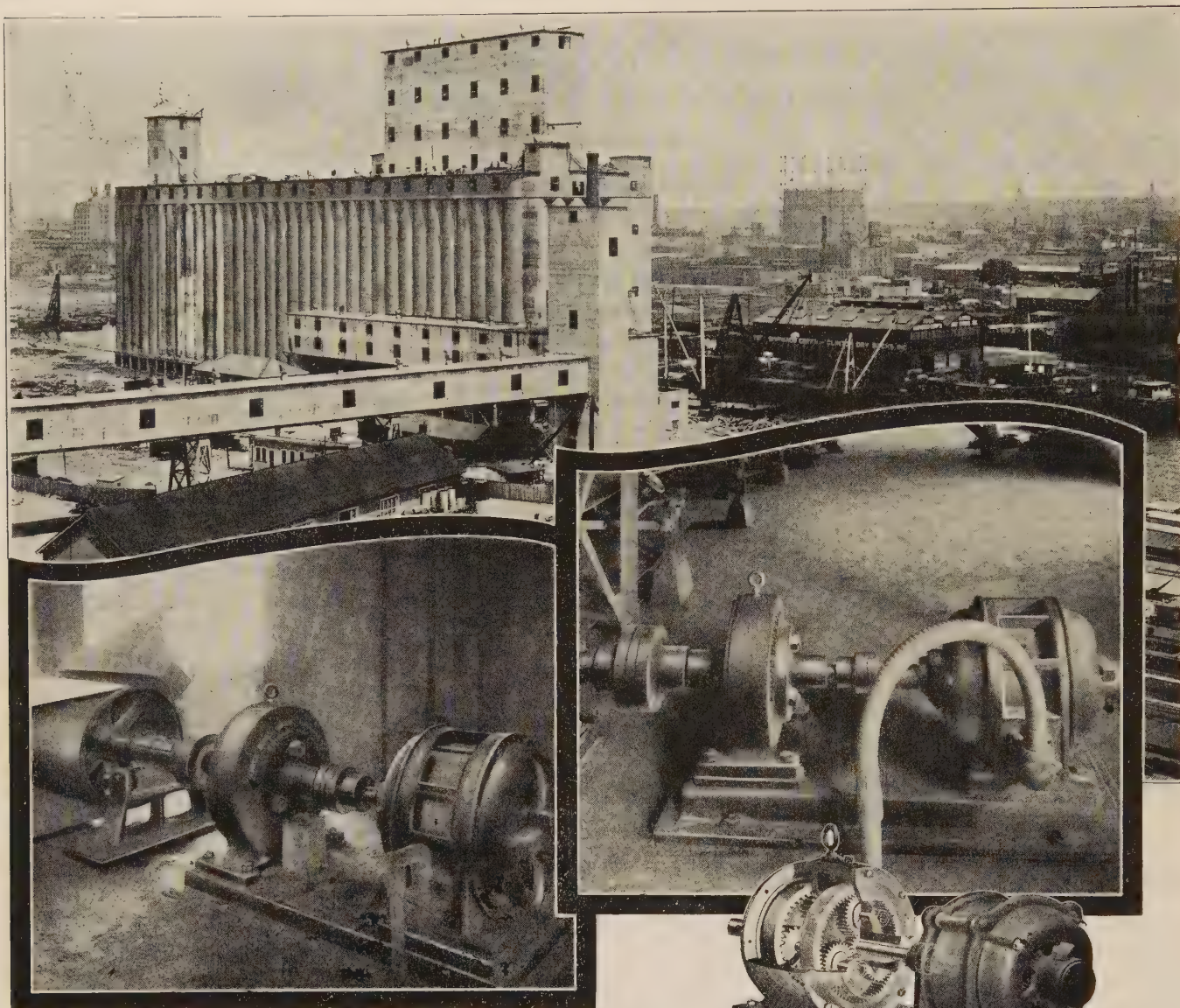
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Foote Speed Reducer Operating Conveying Belt to Bins

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The Modern Way to Reduce the Speed of Electric Motors and Transmit Power.

The picture above at the left shows a 50 H. P. Foote Speed Reducer reducing the speed of a motor and transmitting the power to a belt conveyor. The reduction of speed is $6\frac{3}{7}$ to 1.

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The use of Foote Speed Reducers has many advantages over the old methods of reducing motor speeds—such as open gearing, belting, chains, ropes, et cetera. You will note this equipment is entirely enclosed, compact, and highly efficient.

Perhaps your transmission equipment can be improved to become more efficient and more economical. Why not talk it over with Foote engineers? There is no obligation to you.

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CHICAGO, ILL.

GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL

309 South LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill., U. S. A
Charles S. Clark, Manager

Published on the 10th and 25th of each month in the interests of better business methods and improved handling facilities for progressive wholesale dealers in grain and field seeds.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES to United States, semi-monthly, one year, cash with order, \$2.00; single copy, 15c.

To Foreign Countries within the Postal Union, prepaid, one year, \$3.00; to Canada and Mexico, prepaid, \$2.50.

THE ADVERTISING value of the Grain Dealers Journal as a medium for reaching progressive grain dealers and elevator men is unquestioned. The character and number of advertisements in each number tell of its worth. If you would be classed with the leading firms catering to the wholesale grain trade, place your announcements in the Journal.

Advertisements of meritorious grain elevator machinery and supplies and of responsible firms who seek to serve grain dealers are solicited. We will not knowingly permit our pages to be used by irresponsible firms for advertising a fake or a swindle.

LETTERS on subjects of interest to those engaged in the grain trade, news items, reports on crops, grain movement, new grain firms, new grain elevators, contemplated improvements, grain receipts, shipments, and cars leaking grain in transit, are always welcome. Let us hear from you.

QUERIES for grain trade information not found in the Journal are invited. Address "Asked-Answered" department. The service is free.

CHICAGO, APRIL 25, 1924

NEW ENGLAND grain dealers are having more than their share of fires.

"SMOTHERED in a large bin," was the fate of a Cincinnati elevator employee who underestimated the suction of the grain when bin was being emptied.

OHIO elevator thieves are being caught regularly. The notice in April 10th Journal of the thief trapped while trying to sell stolen wheat is recalled by the notice in Ohio news this number of four men arrested for stealing cloverseed.

WIND damage to a number of Oklahoma elevators, reported in news columns of this number, emphasizes the advantage of carrying cyclone insurance. The elevator has so much surface exposed, the wind always feels duty bound to strike it first.

WHAT will the wheat pool take for its profits on the wheat it has been holding in the Galveston elevators for the last six months? When the pool members receive bills for their balance due on the deficit they will immediately start to growing non-pool products.

IT MAY take some time for all wheat growers to be convinced that selling through a pool is the most expensive method of marketing wheat yet devised, still they are content to let the spell binders talk them into long time contracts. Many growers who have come to realize how thoroughly they have been duped have rented their farms to be operated by someone else.

THE REFUSAL of a majority of the farmers of most of the counties of Indiana so far covered by the highpowered salesmen to join the wheat pool is truly encouraging and proves conclusively that the farmers are more intelligent than the scheming promoters thought possible.

RADIO EQUIPMENT and Mah Jong sets will be taxed 10% under the new Revenue Act if the Senate Finance Com'te has its way, so if you contemplate grabbing the markets from the air free of charge, buy a good radio set now and avoid the tax. The convenience of having the correct markets reported direct to your office every half hour, is worth many times the cost of a radio receiving set.

LIGHTNING RODS received a good boost at the Cedar Rapids meeting and it was clearly shown that elevator owners would profit largely by protecting their houses from lightning by a standard lightning rod installation. The reduction in insurance cost would soon pay for the installation, so every elevator owner can well afford to provide this protection and thereby assist in reducing the number of fire losses.

ELEVATOR SITES along the right-of-way of Iowa railroads are generally leased on a 6% basis which was considered a reasonable rental by the Iowa Board of Railway Commissioners. It should not be necessary for elevator owners to sign leases at higher rentals. However, the real estate agents of the railroads can not be blamed for asking more if the elevator owners quickly accede to their demands and sign leases at exorbitant figures.

NO COUNTRY elevator operator would think of starting a business without a wagon scale to weigh in receipts, but many seem perfectly content to guess at the weight of grain to be placed in the car, and sad to relate, some shippers bill their grain to points having no scale inspection or weighing supervision. If you want to know exactly what you are doing, don't guess, buy a reliable shipping scale and keep it in working order, then you will have a check against destination weights that may protect you against many errors as well as losses in transit. No railroad claim agent is willing to pay shortage claims unless shipper weighed the grain into the car.

PROPERTY OWNERS carrying fire insurance against its destruction may be pleased to learn that the fire insurance companies paid losses last year aggregating \$453,000,000 which is considerably in excess of their receipts from premiums. The only way for the fire insurance companies to get out of the hole is to increase their charges. The toleration of fire hazards and the general carelessness prevailing during business depressions always has a tendency to help increase fire losses, but if the insurance companies are to continue in business they must recoup their losses by increasing their premiums or else they will soon be out of business. If you want to keep your cost of fire insurance down, keep down your own losses by reducing your hazards and induce your neighbors to do likewise.

HIRING an elevator manager because he is cheap often results in the employment of the most expensive man obtainable. In this number is told of one manager recently placed in charge of an elevator who has had a long and trying experience as a carpenter. Now the man who has really had experience in the elevator business wouldn't give a 2c stamp for 90% of the profits resulting from that man's employment. It is a hundred to one shot that there will not be any profits.

ONE BILL that all shippers can unite in supporting is H. R. 8754 introduced by Rep. Walter Newton at the request of the National Industrial Traffic League, wiping out all claims for undercharges in freight rates accruing during the period of federal control of railroads, unless the carrier brot suit in a court before Feb. 28, 1923. This bill will cure the situation arising out of the decision of the United States Supreme Court on Apr. 7, 1924, in the Du Pont de Nemours case where it was held that limitations would not run against the director-general of railroads.

THE COST of handling grain through a country elevator was discussed at the Cedar Rapids meeting with the result that many elevator operators were convinced that present day profits seldom pay the handling costs. The average grain man's profit per bushel is so small that it is ridiculous. No one outside of the trade who is unfamiliar with the facts would credit an unsupported statement that the profits are so small. Handling grain on 2½c per bushel is soon wiped out by operation costs and shrinkage. If a few cars fail to grade, then the dealers' losses are heavier. Country dealers who buy strictly on grade, as they must sell shipments to terminal markets, have a better chance to get out even. The shipper is fully entitled to a fair compensation for his services and the use of his facilities, but he will never get it until he insists on having it.

A PROTEIN TESTING laboratory will be installed by the Missouri Grain Inspection Dept. when it moves into its new quarters in the Kansas City Board of Trade. This is no doubt in response to the demand for reliable protein tests. The variation in the tests now being made by the many laboratories in the Southwest has destroyed the confidence of some millers and wheat merchants in the dependability of the tests, but still the trade is content to drift along with the chemists. The chief inspector for Kansas has suggested that a recheck inspector be employed to supervise the protein tests made by the different laboratories. Then after the recheck inspector gets well established we would need a protein appeals committee to pass on his work. The grading and testing fees paid by many shippers today often amount to several times that paid on the same grain ten years ago. The grain trade, according to the deepseated convictions of many oldtimers, was much better off before it came under the supervision of the present board of bureaucrats. It should be possible to classify grain correctly without employing a chemical laboratory. It is perfectly natural that the bureaucrats should scheme to devise new grading methods in the hope of their obtaining more money for the small service which they render to the trade.

WHEAT GROWERS who may be forced by the McNary-Haugen Bill to turn their crops over to the pool managers whether they like it or not may also object to paying taxes for the support of a lot of bureaucrats to market their wheat at less than its real value. Some farmers are already beginning to take exception to the requirements of the bill and before it gets through either house the number of protestors will be greatly increased because its impractical provisions are sure to work more harm than good to the wheat growers.

THE EARLY opening of navigation on the Great Lakes will give the wheat producers of Canada a chance to market the balance of their crop before much of the Australian crop reaches the European markets. Those who intrust their grain to the pool managers may be forced to wait a long time to get their money, but surely with the large crops now in sight and harvest fast approaching, the time to sell last year's grain would seem to be now when there is less competition among the sellers. The pool managers who insist on holding for a higher market have everything to gain and nothing to lose, so they do not hesitate to speculate with the wheat growers' property.

DIVERSIFICATION of crops is well enough when intelligently carried out. This does not mean an abandonment of grain production and the devotion of all acres to animal industry. True diversification requires a rotation in which grain forms a part of every annual crop on some part of the farm. After a run-down farm, with a mined-out soil, has been restored by rotation and dairying the yields of grain per acre become so heavy that the culture of cereals again becomes profitable. It is only near large cities and in special locations that grain growing can be abandoned permanently. For millions of broad acres in the interior of the country there is no future that does not embrace grain farming. Of course, as the farmer takes up diversification, he becomes a "side-liner" and the country elevator operator in that district must himself take on side lines in order to occupy his time and facilities profitably.

THE U. S. DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE in its report No. 303 of Apr. 14 states that farmers' co-operative marketing associations are comparatively short-lived. The Government states that the average life of 2,677 farmers' grain marketing ass'ns was only 10 years, while 906 dairy products organizations lived an average of 14½ years, some dairy products organizations having continued more than 45 years, while one is 60 years old. Farmers seem to understand the value of a good man in the creamery or cheese factory, but many are not willing to pay a good manager in the elevator. Recently one manager was let out by the farmers after he had paid them big dividends, while they hired a real farmer to run the elevator. In several cases the boards of directors of farmers' co-operative elevator companies have advertised the job of manager in the local paper to go to the lowest bidder. Imagine the owner of a big store in the city hiring a manager because he was willing to work the cheapest!

SOME RAILROADS persist in denying liability for grain lost in transit where the confidential car reports of employes do not show car leaked at any point where observation was made. Such records do not prove that the car did not leak, hence can be accepted only as evidence that the railroad employes either did not see it leak or failed to report leak. If the shipper can prove that grain was carefully weighed into and out of car that should be sufficient to prove that car did leak or was robbed in transit. The practice of the C. & N. W. Ry. in refusing to consider shortage claims on clear record cars is untenable. All other roads are paying such claims where proof of loss is satisfactory to the claim agent. Railroad employees do not witness everything that happens along the right-of-way, neither do they make a record of everything they see.

Relief Needed From the Business Wreckers.

Four years ago the transportation companies and the business men of the country had been freed from the war time regulation and supervision of business by different governmental agencies so that all were happy to join in the demand that the government get out of business and that business get into government. The conservative politicians seem to be perfectly content to pursue such a course theoretically, but the radicals who have no knowledge of the needs of business insist that all business be regulated and taxed to the limit of its endurance. These wiseacres, overlooking the fact that all taxes are passed on to the consumers, continue to increase the burden of taxes and some of the more vicious congressmen have introduced bills designed to wreck business, not because the manager has done any wrong, but he generally lives in the city and his place of business is in the city, hence the radicals reason that anything done to injure him will please the farmer even though it won't do farmers any good.

As was clearly pointed out by several speakers at the Iowa meeting last week, it is not possible for Government to cripple one class of its citizens without injuring many others. When all classes of merchants, manufacturers, and professional men join hands in a vigorous demand for permanent relief from governmental interference with business, the politicians may desist from interfering first with this line and then with that.

If any line of business is to be protected from unjust regulation and from the crippling influence of legislation enacted primarily for political purposes, then all citizens must join in the general demand that congress desist from all communistic, socialistic and destructive legislation to the end that business may function normally and without any fear of bureaucratic interference or regulation. The threatened crippling of the grain trade by radical agitators in Washington is hurting the farmers who have products to sell even more than it is hurting the timorous grain merchants who are running for the cyclone cellars.

As has been pointed out frequently by business men of large caliber recently, the greatest

enemy to this country's present prosperity is Congress. The only way it now seems possible to get early relief is for every citizen to bombard his representative in Washington with educational letters, and with plans for the election of men of some knowledge of economic principles to represent them in the next Congress.

Bureaucracy Developing into Autocracy.

In ancient times the sovereign power had the power of life and death over his subjects. No judge or jury interposed between him and the unfortunate victims of his wrath. Justice and injustice were equally swift and sure. In the times of Alexander the Great, or Attila the Hun, malefactors were not so numerous but that the grand viziers, shahs and czars could condemn most of the victims after a hearing, without the aid of the big organization maintained by the Russian soviet to condemn to death hundreds of thousands of innocent citizens.

The chief recommendation of despotic government to the despots is not the expedition with which criminals can be disposed of, but the ease with which individuals whom they do not like can be gotten rid of. It is for this reason that the autocrats do not like the jury system any more than they like unbiased judges.

The bureaucrats in the U. S. Department of Agriculture at Washington have not yet got to the point where they desire an autocratic government to get rid of persons whom they do not like. It is probably only the speed with which the guilty can be disposed of that appeals to them. Another great advantage which appeals to the Washington bureaucrats is that the English language is incapable of wording a law that will permit the punishment, for example, of short sellers. No combination of words can be framed that will permit the punishment of an "illegitimate" short seller without also penalizing the "legitimate" seller. Therefore the bureaucrats prefer to make the law as they go along, while the culprit stands before them, rather than to have the crime exactly delimited in written law. A dealer in coal may promise to deliver a load of coal in the future altho he has none on hand at the time, or a contractor may agree to build a house and to have it finished next fall, altho he has none of the material in his lumber yard or even contracted for; but under the bureaucratic idea the autocrat should have the power to condemn an individual to the gallows because he sold grain before he had it. Under constitutional law in any country no difference can be made between an individual who sells grain for future delivery and one who sells anything else for future delivery.

On Apr. 24 the House of Representatives passed a bill giving the Sec'y of Agriculture authority to "discipline" live stock commission men who boycott co-operatives. This was inserted in the agricultural appropriation bill. The clause reads as follows:

"The Secretary of Agriculture may require reasonable bonds from them to secure the performance of their obligations and may, after a hearing on not less than two days' notice, suspend any market agency or dealer for a reasonable specified time because of insolvency or

violation of said act or any order or regulation thereunder."

In other words, a dealer in live stock is to have his privilege of doing business taken away from him without trial by jury, on the "say-so" of a bureaucrat, who may desire to penalize the dealer for violation of an alleged "order," the bureaucrat, not the law, being the author of the "order."

Bureaucracy was unknown in Washington until the Civil Service Act of 1883. During the past 40 years Congress has been busy delegating its authority to bureaus, boards and commissions until it has little to do except to investigate the maladministration by the agencies established by itself. In Washington are over forty bureaus or commissions, each a little government unto itself, by delegated authority of Congress. Bureaus are so thick they are crowding one another. The Department of Justice calls off its investigators because they interfere with the Internal Revenue Office.

The federal horticultural board itself has called a conference of federal and state officials to consider federal and state plant quarantines, as the board has been forced to the conclusion that the rapid increase of quarantine orders to prevent the spread of insect and plant diseases is obstructing the movement of plants and plant food so as to cause great harm to both producing and consuming interests. Restriction and regulation, incidental to their main purpose, always have this harmful effect, and, unfortunately, governmental activity always must be in the direction of restriction, as government possesses neither enterprise nor initiative. Therefore we need more business in government and less government in business.

Abolition of Railroad Labor Board.

Pernicious activity of the labor lobby at Washington has effected the introduction of S. 2646 by Howell and H. R. 7358 by Barkley, ostensibly to abolish the railroad labor board, but in reality to substitute for that body a means of settling labor troubles that will entrench firmly the national labor organizations.

Public representation is cut out of the board and four regional boards are to be created, each composed of 3 to 7 members representing the managements of the roads while 3 to 7 represent the employees. The labor members are to be named by the nationally organized crafts. This is a stab at the employees' union organized by the Pennsylvania. The effect will be to compel all railway employees to affiliate with one of the several national unions.

While the best thought of the shipping interests in this country is in favor of the abolition of the railroad labor board, the National Industrial Traffic League counsel are of opinion these Barkley and Howell bills are absolutely vicious and if enacted are bound to have a deleterious effect upon the railroads of the country, both in point of service rendered to the public and the rates which the public will be obliged to pay. It is obvious that if under the operations of such a bill the employees render a less efficient service it will increase operating expenses and be reflected in higher rates to the public.

Demurrage Unlawfully Assessed.

Consignees are not liable for demurrage until after date of notice, and the Interstate Commerce Commission recently ordered refund of demurrage assessed against the Marfield Grain Co., of Minneapolis, Minn., by the Ahnapee & Western Railroad Co., contrary to the carrier's own rules.

A car of corn shipped from Minneapolis to Sturgeon Bay on Sept. 14, 1921, was wrongfully diverted by the railroad company to Sawyer, Wis., resulting in \$437.17 damages by demurrage, decline in price, loss in weight and unjust reconsignment charge.

The car was billed order notify Keyes Bros. Before arrival Keyes Bros. 'phoned the railroad company to divert to Sawyer, and applicable demurrage in the sum of \$233 accrued. Two months later the car was reconsigned at Maplewood, Wis., charge \$2.50.

Keyes Bros. had offices both in Sawyer and Sturgeon Bay. Upon arrival of the shipment at Sawyer, Keyes Bros. were notified promptly by defendant and from time to time were requested to accept delivery. They did not do so because, apparently on account of financial difficulty, they were unable to secure the bill of lading from the bank. On Oct. 20, 1921, Marfield Grain Co. was notified by the originating carrier that the car was on hand at Sawyer, Wis., and that consignee Keyes Bros. were unable to produce B/L. Disposition was requested. It also appears that on Oct. 22, 1921, Keyes Bros. still promised defendant to give disposition. It does not appear that they ever refused to take delivery.

Complainant contends that the car should have been taken to Sturgeon Bay instead of being set out at Sawyer and that defendant had no right to divert the car upon Keyes Bros.' order. Defendant concedes that order-notify party is without right to divert, but contends that placement of the car at Sawyer was delivery at Sturgeon Bay in accordance with the B/L. The shipment was placed at Sawyer to meet the convenience of Keyes Bros., the order-notify party, and defendant says that it would have switched the car to Sturgeon Bay if such a request had been made.

The Commission found "It is clear that setting out car at Sawyer upon request of Keyes Bros. was not the proximate cause of the demurrage charges and other losses. But it is likewise clear that the shipment should have been considered as unclaimed. The applicable demurrage rules of defendant provided:

Rule 3. (Section E-2-(b)) when other (than perishable) car load freight is unclaimed within five days from the first 7:00 a. m. after the day on which notice of arrival has been sent or given to the consignee, a notice to that effect shall be sent by wire as provided in Paragraph 1 of this section. (See Rule 8, Section D, Paragraph 4.)

Rule 8, Section D, Paragraph 4, provides as follows:

In case of failure by this railroad to send notice in accordance with the provisions of Rule 4, Section E, the consignor shall not be held liable for demurrage charges between the date the notice should have been sent and the date it was actually sent.

The holding of the Interstate Commerce Commission in this case is that the shipment falls in the class of "unclaimed," which implies in the absence of an actual refusal, the failure of the consignee to claim or accept it. Mere advice to the carrier that it expects to accept some time is not the equivalent of claiming the shipment, which would contemplate a demand for delivery and a readiness to pay the charges. "It follows that the consignor here is not liable under defendant's rules between the date notice should have been sent and the date it was sent."—88 I. C. C. 126.

Surety Company Liable on Bond.

From Oct. 1, 1916, to Feb. 15, 1917, it was alleged Oscar J. Brown, manager, in violation of the by-laws of the Outlook Farmers Elevator Co. of Outlook, Mont., bought and sold futures until a loss of \$6,973.88 was suffered. The company brought suit against the American Surety Co., which was on Brown's bond, for \$3,000.

During the year July 1, 1915, to June 30, 1916, Brown made \$14,000 for the company by speculating in grain. The alleged "gambling transactions" were conducted by Brown thru a commission house at Minneapolis, many of them in purely fictitious names; and the commission house rendered monthly reports to the company. The officers claimed they did not understand these reports and did not know until after his employment ceased that he had been "gambling." At the annual meeting in July, 1916, one Eckerly addressed the stockholders, and informed them of the manner in which Brown had conducted the business in order to realize the profits; that he (Brown) had speculated in grain and had taken "awful chances"; that, if Brown should thereafter speculate for them and again gamble in their name and lose, he (Eckerly) hoped that they would not criticize Brown, but would be men enough to accept their losses as well as their profits.

Altho much of the evidence was in favor of the surety company, it was held liable by the Supreme Court of Montana Feb. 18, 1924, one reason being that the company in its defense admitted that the transactions were in violation of the by-laws, and therefore came under the specification in the bond as "wrongful abstraction or misapplication of funds."—233 Pac. Rep. 905.

THE NATIONAL Council of Importers and Traders, Inc., has sent several thousand questionnaires to its membership and others in the importing trade, requesting their views concerning the advisability of testing the constitutionality of the flexible provision of the tariff act of 1922, under which Pres. Coolidge increased the tariff on wheat and flour.

FORTY IMPORTANT organizations of manufacturers, wholesalers and retailers recently gathered together in New York and arranged to establish a clearing house for the adjusting of trade abuses. Henceforth charges of unfair trade practice will be referred to the clearing house committee. This is an excellent idea even tho late in arriving.

Leaking in Transit

Grain dealers can help brother sufferers in the collection of claims for loss by reporting to Grain Dealers Journal, for free publication, car initials, number, place, date and condition of car seen leaking grain in transit.

Recently we have received reports of the following leaking or bad order cars:

N. Y. C. 217841 standing on side track in Wakarusa, Ind., Apr. 14, leaking mixed shelled corn.—Wakarusa Milling Co.

C. B. & Q. 98820 passed thru Bethany, Mo., on Mar. 4, leaking grain at end of car.—Bethany Mill & Elevator Co., Bethany, Mo.

A. T. & S. F. 25543 passed south thru Barnes, Neb., Feb. 19, leaking oats at end door.—L. M. Hicks, Root Grain Co., Kansas City, Mo.

C. M. & St. P. 502465 passed thru Hartley, Ia., Nov. 29, eastbound, leaking oats freely at drawbar.—Pavik Grain Co.

C., C. & St. L. 46502 passed thru Richville, Mich., Feb. 2 leaking wheat at side of car. No chance to repair.—Richard Hoerlein.

Asked— Answered

[Readers who fail to find information desired on any subject of interest to grain dealers should send us their query for free publication here. The experience of your brother dealers is worth consulting. Replies to queries are solicited.]

Shrinkage of Grain?

Grain Dealers Journal: Will the Journal please give me information regarding shrinkage of grain?—E. R. Freeman, Ryegate, Mont.

Ans.: Data on the shrinkage of grain is published elsewhere in this department.

Outlawing of Overcharge Claims?

Grain Dealers Journal: We understand that some time ago the United States Supreme Court decided that an overcharge in freight not collected by the carrier within the three year period becomes outlawed. We also understand that the decision was rendered in what is known as the "Wolf Case."

Can the Journal give us any information in regard to this decision?—Globe Elevator Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

Ans.: The Interstate Commerce Commission gave out the following conference ruling on Feb. 21:

The Commission construes the decision rendered on Feb. 19, 1923, by the Supreme Court in *Kansas City So. Ry. v. Wolf*, with paragraph 3 of the I. C. C. Act, sec. 16, "as prohibiting common carriers from paying subsequent to the 3-year period of limitation contained in that paragraph, claims for overcharges presented to the carriers by the shippers or consignees either within or subsequent to said 2-year period of limitation, unless within said 2-year period the claims have been presented to the Commission or to a court of competent jurisdiction in accordance with the applicable provisions of said Act."

It is the understanding of J. H. Beek, sec'y of the National Industrial Traffic League, that the foregoing does not apply to claims on intrastate shipments, which are governed by the state statutes of limitation.

The Interstate Commerce Act does not cover suits by carriers to collect undercharges. These are governed by the statutes of the several states. The I. C. C. Commission requires only that carriers shall exhaust their legal means of collecting.

Collecting Freight Undercharge from Receiver?

Grain Dealers Journal: In the columns of the Journal publishing Supreme Court Decisions regarding hay and grain, there was an article given in reference to the railroads coming around after six years and demanding of the party unloading the hay or grain overcharge, or I suppose it would be called an undercharge, which the railroad failed to collect. This has worked a hardship on receivers and I think the Journal once had a decision published where some court had said either was a limitation on that or else it was not right to collect these from the receiver after he had settled finally with the people whom he bought the hay or grain from.

Can the Journal give me any light on the subject?—Fred L. Cressey, Boston, Mass.

Ans.: The decision referred to was published in the *Grain Dealers Journal* July 10, 1917, citing *Pennsylvania Co. v. Townsend*, 100 Atl. Rep., page 855, where the Supreme Court of New Jersey held that the notify party was not the consignee and therefore was not liable even if he took the goods and paid the freight charges first demanded. To hold the assignee of a B/L for an undercharge the assignee of the notify party must have had knowledge at the time of paying the freight that it was an undercharge.

The railroad company is bound by its first bill of freight charges, as far as the notify party is concerned.

The recourse of the railroad company is against the consignor. It almost invariably happens, as the grain business is conducted, that the consignor and consignee are the same

under an S/O B/L. This cuts the receiver out of the trouble.

A more recent case is that of the Big Four v. Southern Coal & Coke Co., reported in the *Grain Dealers Journal* Apr. 25, 1923, page 546, and in 248 S. W. 297, where the Supreme Court of Tennessee exempts even the consignee from payment of the undercharge, if he has assigned the shipment to another before delivery to him. The Tennessee court also held that the provision in the B/L authorizing collection from consignee gave the carrier a lien only, that was lost when the carrier parted with the goods.

North Dakota Ruling on Right of Way Rentals?

Grain Dealers Journal: Is not there a state law or regulation fixing at a more reasonable rate the rental to be charged by the railroad companies for sites along their rights-of-way?

—J. A. Lindgren.

Ans.: The rate established by the North Dakota State Board of Railroad Commissioners is 15 cents per front foot. The railroad company is allowed to charge less, or nothing; but in no case can the rate exceed 15 cents, anything over being held unreasonable.

This ruling was obtained by P. A. Lee, sec'y of the Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of North Dakota. Mr. Lee wrote recently: "The Milwaukee Road apparently is unwilling to abide by the decision of the Board of Railroad Commissioners sitting as an arbitration board and we are now working on securing an agreement with that road."

Loss of Weight of Stored Grain?

Grain Dealers Journal: What percentage is allowed for the loss of weight of grain held in store for one year? Is there any data as to the loss of moisture of grain each quarter of the year that it is held?—Alex. Gillespie, Pittsfield, Ill.

Ans.: The U. S. Dept. of Agriculture in Bulletin No. 558 states that "The amount of shrinkage will depend upon the nature of the storage, the condition and maturity of the grain at the time of harvest, and also the length of time it is held in store. As a general rule small grains may be expected to shrink from 1 to 3 per cent in weight, while the shrinkage of corn will vary from 8 to 20 per cent, depending upon the moisture content at the time of harvest. With corn the greatest shrinkage occurs in the months of April and May."

The University of Illinois Agricultural Experiment Station in Bulletin No. 183, entitled "Prices and Shrinkage of Farm Grains" gives the percentage of shrinkage for every month for each year from 1903 to 1913, tabulated, also the monthly average and the cumulative average, forming the most comprehensive statistics on corn shrinkage in the crib. In 1914 the shrinkage from Nov. 1 to July 1 was only 11.25%, while in 1911 it was 20.31%.

The Ohio Experiment Station made tests for 6 years, and found the shrinkage of corn varied in different years from 6.5 to 24.75%, as reported in Bulletin 282.

The Illinois Station says that "Where small grain is stored in large elevators it is estimated the shrinkage runs from 1 to 2 per cent in 6 months."

The Michigan Experiment Station in Bulletin 191 reports that 1,500 bus. of hard and dry wheat stored after threshing, in the elevator of Christian Breisch & Co., at North Lansing, Mich., lost 2 per cent in weight in 10 days; and that wheat stored 332 days in bins open at top lost 0.5 per cent on soft white and 0.1 per cent only on hard red. This may have been due to the wheat being dry and in good condition when placed in store. A shrinkage of 3.4 per cent was found in 1,038 lbs. of grain stored in a tight bin in the Experiment station barn from Oct. 8 to May 10.

The Michigan Station reports some experiments by Hilgard in California, where with wheat and oats placed in air saturated with moisture the gain in weight at 64.4 degrees F. was 19.8 per cent for oats in 18 days, and 18.8 per cent for wheat in 14 days.

Grain already dried in the air was found by Hilgard to shrink still more when exposed to artificially dried air, at 64.4 degrees F. for 18 days, the loss being 9.3% for oats and 6.2% for wheat.

Harris and Thomas in the Utah Exp. Sta. Bull. 130 report that contrary to popular opinion there is a gain of 2½ to 4½ per cent, instead of a loss, in the weight of small grain like wheat and oats, during the fall after harvest. They found that in every case the grain weighed less at the threshing time than at any other time.

Accurate records kept at one of the leading terminal markets show that on 21,000,000 bus. of corn held in elevator bins all season in 1918 the loss in weight was 6%. In 1919 the loss was 2%. On oats in 1919 the loss was only 0.75%. In 1918 0.40%, and in 1917 0.65%. On wheat in different years the shrinkage was 1.30, 3.10 and 0.25% on grain held in store all season in these

terminal elevators. In no case was there an increase in weight.

The fact is that the weight of grain is constantly changing in store, striving to adjust itself to the percentage of moisture in the air with which it is immediately in contact. The hygroscopic property of a certain variety of wheat grown on the same farm will vary in different years, due to the climatic conditions of the season during growth and maturity, making it impossible to establish with any degree of accuracy any rule for shrinkage.

No Right to Use Grain Doors for Other Purposes.

Grain Dealers Journal: We have taken the liberty to use grain doors of the railroad company to board up the tracks on our switch and siding. We have been notified by the railroad company to take up and return the doors to them. It is our understanding that this has been fought out in the courts and that the railroad loses control of the doors when received on inbound shipments. Are we right in this action?—Olson & Co.

Ans.: Grain doors furnished by the railroad company in the first instance remain the property of the railroad company. Altho completely detachable they are a part of the car. The railroad companies hold themselves out to furnish all these doors at their own expense. They have established an agency for the reclamation of all doors expressly to prevent such unauthorized use of the lumber, under the management of A. E. Schuyler, formerly assistant weighmaster of the Chicago Board of Trade. Since lumber has become more costly the railroad companies can not afford to have the grain doors used for fencing, chicken coops and firewood. The party unloading the contents of the car acquires no title to the doors.

Grain Dealers of Willamette Valley Meet.

A large number of members attended the Willamette Valley Grain Dealers Ass'n meeting held at Salem, Ore., Apr. 2. Advance notice of talks to be given by Professor G. R. Hislop, head of Farm Crops of Oregon Agricultural College, and J. D. Mickle, State Dairy and Food Commissioner, was largely responsible for the number present.

Professor G. R. Hislop told about a machine he was working on, designed to cut the hard shells of Oregon clover seed, that they might sprout more easily. The low germination percentage on Oregon clover seed used in eastern sections of the country, due to the hard shells, has caused Eastern buyers to discriminate against it, the Willamette growers complain. They add that a booklet, issued by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, giving the results of a single experiment performed at the Washington, D. C., experiment station, using Oregon grown seed, has proved further detrimental. Professor Hislop said his new machine would override this defect.

J. D. Mickle gave a detailed explanation of the feed laws of the state regarding feed mixing. Sec'y W. W. Harder, of the Ass'n, will issue bulletins giving his talk, supplemented with state laws on feed mixing, at an early date.

Several dealers voiced dissatisfaction with the conduct of the state grain inspection department. Complaints were registered regarding the method of weighing and the department's general inefficiency, and the following resolution was adopted:

"It is the opinion of this ass'n that the grain inspection department of the state market agent's office as at present constituted is not accomplishing the full purposes and intent of the law, but on the contrary, is causing serious loss to the grain shippers of the state, thru errors on weights and arbitrary rulings."

The cost of maintaining this department is a burden on the grain growers.

It is the duty of every member of this ass'n to use every honorable means to obtain the election of representatives and senators to the coming session of the legislature who will use their best efforts to have the law so amended as to insure competent officials and provide for an appeal on weights, if necessary, thru the courts or other recognized sources.

Copies of this resolution were ordered sent to Governor Pierce and C. E. Spence, state market agent.

Cost of Operating a Country Elevator

By Clifford C. Belz, Conrad, Ia.

It would be impossible to find two country elevators that will show identically the same operating expense. The various items in the expense account will vary in indirect ratio to the volume of grain handled, the character of facilities, and the amount of manual labor actually performed by the operator or owner. There are other minor conditions that will affect our net result.

The averages and totals given below have been gathered from many different sources, but principally show an average over a period of five years as accumulated in our own little business in Conrad. This period, 1919 to 1923, inclusive, has some "fat" as well as "lean" years, and still does not take into consideration the hectic years of 1917 and 1918; yet we consider it a fair average, and altho possibly not technically accurate if applied to every country elevator, at least it will furnish a basis of thought for every owner or operator.

As a basis for our main computation we will assume an elevator handling 200,000 bu. of grain annually. As a matter of fact, this is the actual amount handled by 34 per cent of the elevators in the State of Iowa. The items of operating expense which follow are open for discussion:

ESTIMATED EXPENSE OF OPERATING

A Country Elevator Handling 200,000 Bushels of Grain Annually.	
1. Interest in average investment in elevator, building, machinery, office and scales, \$10,000.00 @ 7%...	\$ 700.00
2. Interest on average investment in grain on hand and in transit, \$5,000.00 at 7%.....	350.00
3. Depreciation, including repairs on plant, \$10,000 @ 5%.....	500.00
4. Salary of owner or manager.....	1,500.00
5. Wages for helper.....	1,000.00
6. Rent on railroad leased land.....	100.00
7. Normal taxes, buildings and grain.....	300.00
8. Fire and tornado insurance, buildings and grain.....	150.00
9. Power and light.....	200.00
10. Workmen's indemnity and public liability insurance.....	25.00
11. Incidentals — Telegraph, telephone, postage, office fuel and office expenses.....	200.00
12. Loss of grain in transit, 1/2% of 200,000 bu.	400.00
13. Inspection and weighing.....	200.00
	\$5,625.00

Please note that in this computation we have not included freight charges, nor terminal market commission charges, both of which are eliminated when the country shipper accepts a net track bid. We have also ignored an item which sometimes proves quite costly to an indifferent or inexperienced shipper, and that is, "Loss by Deterioration and Misgrading of Quality," but which we contend may be reduced to a minimum by careful and efficient management.

To recapitulate: Our total cost as itemized above, \$5,625.00 for handling 200,000 bu., or an average yearly operating and overhead expense of approximately 2.8c for every bushel handled. Where is the profit for the fellow who handles grain on 2c per bushel margin?

We have reached a place in the history of the grain trade where it is really a question of the "Survival of the Fittest." Grain dealers everywhere must realize the average cost of doing business in their line. Without doubt, there will be increasing pressure from all manner of sources without, and from increased efficiency within the confines of the grain trade to force narrower and still narrower margins. Please take this one thought home with you and think it over, *Where do I stand compared with the most efficient concerns in my line of business?*

Program of Illinois Dealers Meeting.

The annual meeting of the Illinois Grain Dealers Ass'n will be held May 9 and 10 in the Hotel Leland at Springfield, Ill. The president's address will be followed by com'te reports on Friday morning.

Among the speakers will be V. E. Butler of the Grain Dealers Fire Ins. Co., Indianapolis, Ind., Joseph A. Schmitz, Board of Trade Weighmaster, Chicago, and Chas. Quinn, sec'y of the Grain Dealers National Ass'n.

The dealers will banquet at the hotel at 6:30 p. m., Friday.

Panhandle Dealers at Amarillo May 19.

The Panhandle Grain Dealers Ass'n will hold its annual meeting at Amarillo, Tex., May 19. As the Panhandle has a prospect for a good small grain crop this year Sec'y Harry L. Kearns of Amarillo anticipates a large attendance from the Panhandle as well as from dealers down the state and the terminal markets.

The business of the convention will be handled as quickly as possible and only one address, by a prominent speaker, will be given, so that those attending will have plenty of time to visit.

A banquet will be given at the Amarillo Hotel at 6 p. m., so all who wish to go to Oklahoma City can catch the 7:50 train.

Coming Conventions.

Trade conventions are always worth while as they afford live, progressive grain dealers a chance to meet other fellows from the field of daily strife and to be convinced that the much maligned horns are truly mythical. You can not afford to pass up these opportunities.

May 9, 10. Illinois Grain Dealers Ass'n at Springfield, Ill.

May 14, 15, 16. Kansas Grain Dealers Ass'n at Kansas City.

May 19. Panhandle Grain Dealers Ass'n, at Amarillo, Tex.

May 20, 21. Grain Dealers Ass'n of Oklahoma at Oklahoma City, Okla.

May 23, 24. Texas Grain Dealers Ass'n at New Braunfels, Tex.

June 5, 6. American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n, at Chicago.

June 12, 13, 14. Southern Seedsmen's Ass'n at Atlanta, Ga.

June 16, 17. Wholesale Grass Seed Dealers Ass'n at Chicago.

June 18, 20. American Seed Trade Ass'n at Chicago.

June 20, 21. Northwestern Grain Dealers Ass'n at Glacier National Park, Mont.

July 1, 2, 3. National Hay Ass'n at Cedar Point, O.

Sept. 22-23-24. Grain Dealers National Ass'n at Cincinnati, O.

Clocks Advance One Hour Apr. 27.

Complying with city ordinance the clocks in the Board of Trade at Chicago will be advanced one hour on the morning of Apr. 28, so that trading will begin at 8:30 standard central time instead of at 9:30 a. m. as at present.

Most of the other grain exchanges will follow by beginning trading an hour earlier on Apr. 28.

Sapiro Sues for Fees.

Claiming \$5,560 from the Colorado Potato Growers Ass'n and \$3,289 from the Idaho Potato Growers Exchange, Aaron Sapiro has attached their funds in the possession of the Weyl-Zuckerman Co., marketing agents at San Francisco, Cal., to collect his "organization fee."

Canadian Wheat Growers Advantages.

"Wheat growers in Canada," said a Canadian government agricultural expert recently, "have four advantages over American producers, which cut down production costs. These are heavier yields of wheat per acre due to greater soil fertility, lower-priced land, lower freight rates on grain to the lake terminals and lower taxes on wheat growing land.

"The area devoted to wheat in the Dominion has trebled since 1903. In the United States it has increased only 50 per cent. The quantity of unoccupied land available for wheat growing in Western Canada is almost limitless, while practically all the wheat producing land in the United States has been under cultivation for decades."

New President Milwaukee Chamber.

A. R. Templeton, elected president of the Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce at the annual election on Apr. 7, started his career in the grain business at Templeton, Wis., in 1887, where his father has been located as a grain dealer for a great many years.

Mr. Templeton came to Milwaukee in 1889 and entered the employ of the Armour Grain Co. He was with them in various capacities until 1910, when he and A. L. Johnstone formed the firm of Johnstone & Templeton. In 1921 Mr. Templeton withdrew from this firm, and after a time he became associated once more with the Armour Grain Co., and is at present in charge of their Milwaukee interests. He has held many of the important offices in the Chamber of Commerce. He was a director for two terms—six years; 1914 to 1920, and was then elected second vice president, which office he held for two years, and first vice president last year. He also held positions on various important committees during the past ten years, including the chairmanship of the supervisors of grain inspection and weighing.



A. R. Templeton, Milwaukee, Wis., Pres. Chamber of Commerce.

Letters

[Here is the grain dealers' forum for the discussion of grain trade problems, practices and needed reforms. When you have anything to say of interest to members of the grain trade, send it to the Journal for publication. It may draw out the views of others.]

Uses Salt to Prevent Growth of Grass.

Grain Dealers Journal: Mr. R. R. Dodderidge of the Dodderidge Grain Co., Council Grove, Kan., has written as follows:

"Being interested in fire protection, I am offering a suggestion. Salt is the cheapest it has been in years—costs me \$4.00 per ton bulk delivered. Have used 3 tons which was scattered around elevator property for a distance of 15 to 20 feet from buildings. This will prevent weed growth which I have found a menace when they become dry in mid-summer, usually our busy season."

Mr. Dodderidge is certainly to be commended for a very inexpensive and very efficient method of removing the possibility of a grass fire.

The Government says that common salt in a saturated solution with water, of 3-1-3 lbs. to the gallon of water will kill all the weeds and grass on a space ten feet square and render that space sterile for a period of three to four years. The solution can be applied with an ordinary sprinkling can and when we figure out what a barrel or two of salt will do, there is no excuse for any more grass fires destroying elevators or mills.—Very truly, Mutual Fire Prevention Bureau, Eugene Arms, Manager.

The McNary-Haugen and Similar Vote Getters.

Grain Dealers Journal: A few years ago a great hue and cry went up from the South that the price of cotton was ruinously low. All well remember the "buy a bale of cotton" movement. The cotton growers did not run to the Government asking that it go into the business of buying and selling cotton in order to raise the price, but on the contrary they got busy and decided that cutting down the acreage would be the best way to increase cotton prices, which plan was immediately put into effect and it was greatly aided by the boll weevil. As a consequence of the acreage reducing policy cotton became scarce, the result being that the price went up and today the cotton growers are among our most prosperous agriculturists. Had the cotton depression come in a presidential year with a group of wild eyed radicals in office, we dare say, just such an absurd bill as the McNary-Haugen would have been proposed, because it would have been just as much of a vote getter then as it is today.

If the cotton grower did not need legislation to increase the price of cotton, then the wheat grower does not need it, since the wheat farmer is in exactly the same position as the cotton grower was a few years back. What the wheat grower needs is to be let alone and he will work out his own salvation by reducing acreage, just as the cotton grower did, so why squander three or four hundred millions of the Government's good money to raise the price of wheat and at the same time take the socialistic step of putting the government into business? It will drive the Farmers Co-operative Elevators out of existence, and incidentally provide, at the wheat growers expense, a vote getting vehicle for a bunch of politicians to ride into office. And think what a wonderful opportunity for graft an appropriation of two hundred millions would provide. The Teapot Dome would not be in it.

Write, better still wire, your Senator and Congressman to vote against any legislation

proposed to aid wheat growers, pointing out to them that the wheat farmers will take care of themselves by reducing acreage just as the cotton growers did a few years ago.—Yours truly, Farmers & Producers Elevator Co., by W. J. Moan, Sec'y, Denver, Colo.

Prosperity in Western Ohio.

Grain Dealers Journal: The grain merchant in Western Ohio was hard hit by deflation prices, as the farmer. But last fall when the new corn crop began to move and higher prices came the grain man soon came to his own and bounced into a successful business on the movement of the new corn crop which was the biggest and best we have handled in the past 25 years. The farmer received as many dollars from an acre of corn marketed in October and November as he is receiving from an acre of corn marketed in April or May. These big prices were paid for corn of heavy moisture and a good market for it induced the farmers to sell their corn and he was greatly profited by so doing. The old time pep and push soon re-established itself in the elevator man in this territory. He has not sat idle, but has been busy. He has used every means to make the best of his winter work and has greatly profited by the corn crop as well as the farmer.

In Van Wert county, Ohio, and the Egypt of North America, our county alone has 20 active grain elevators and market places. They have paid to the farmers over 1,000,000 dollars per month for the last 4 months in the corn movement. This is about one-half of the crop. The other half will come to the market later in the season and there is a larger per cent of corn in the farmers' hands today than a year ago, or larger than the average amount this time of the year. Van Wert County alone will sell about \$7,500,000 worth of corn this crop and not taking in the amount of corn moved off the farm as live stock on foot. With this money, the farmer has paid his notes and pressing bills which have accumulated during the past one, two and three years. He isn't growling or complaining any more. He is buying his supplies and paying for them.

Occasionally there is a farm offered at the court house. Not over "one" about every other Saturday and there are good substantial farmers, peppy farmers that were obliged to sell, account of over-reaching himself when prices were high, but the sheriff is not selling any farms, for the last "four" Saturdays. The farmers are now the busiest men and they are happy and contented and the young farmers are coming back on the farms from their city jobs.

The grain dealers are coming back also. They are improving their elevators, getting ready for the harvest rush. The ground is in excellent condition. The oats are about all sown, fences built, ditching done and ready to plant corn. We will have an average oats acreage, and an average corn acreage and a smaller acreage of hay and still smaller for wheat. The farmers have learned to raise corn and clover hay; not so much timothy or oats and has begun to realize that the dairy and poultry ranks second to raising corn and hogs. We cannot see any cloud hanging over the farmer of Van Wert County. Land value is improving and the farmers are happy.

The carpenters and cement workers are all employed at good wages. The lumber dealers report a good business. They say the farmers are repairing their fences and barns.

One dealer in an adjoining town has sold 38 new Studebakers, mostly to farmers, and there are other dealers selling. This settles the fact that the farmers, merchants, hardware dealers, dry goods dealers and grain dealers are satisfied. The large corn crop of Van Wert County was a land saver and a business saver. It was the best and the biggest and most profitable corn crop that the Almighty could send and it helped everybody.—H. G. Pollock, Middle Point, O.

Shipper Objects to Paying Buyer for Weighing Purchases.

Grain Dealers Journal: How can a grain exchange or board of trade which does not employ men to weigh or to check the weighing of grain arriving in car loads permit the charging for weighing? Being dissatisfied with the weights I was receiving on shipments to a certain market, I asked the buyer at that market to show me where my grain was unloaded. He took me to two elevators and I visited the weighing floor of both. I found much grain scattered around the scale floor and evidently the spout leading from the elevator head to the scale hopper had been leaking for a long time. Upon investigation I found that the buyer owned and operated the elevator and the man who did the weighing was in buyer's employ and paid a regular salary for doing many things besides weighing grain. Now the exchange had no supervision or control over the foreman who did the weighing, yet it permitted the name of the exchange to be used on certificates of weight and permitted the elevator operator to bill me for the weighing service, although the exchange received no share of that weighing fee and really made no effort to see that the weights were correct or that my interests were safeguarded.

An exchange which lends its name to a service which it does not perform or supervise is not dealing fairly with the shippers to its market because I was led to ship to that market by a misunderstanding regarding the weighing system.

I gave the buyer to understand that henceforth I will not pay him for the service of his employees in weighing my grain, and what is more, if I suffer unusual shortages in his elevator I will sell him no more grain.

Shippers who pay for disinterested weights or supervised weights are entitled to get all they pay for. I, for one, am going to insist on having some service if I pay for it. If any other shippers have investigated this matter I would be very glad to hear from them.—Very respectfully, Frank J. Thorbin.

Fight the Stamp Tax.

Grain Dealers Journal: The press reports show that the Senate Committee has reported a 2c stamp tax on all checks, drafts, etc., for the first one hundred dollars and 2c for each additional hundred. You can readily see how this would affect your business, besides the nuisance of putting stamps on all checks and drafts. Those in the country who buy grain from the farmer would be required to put stamps on all checks given for a load of grain, in addition to having to put stamps on all drafts made on dealers and millers on car-load business.

To my mind this is a very, very important matter and it seems to me if you will stop and figure what it will amount to on a year's business, I don't think I would have to urge any of you to sit down the minute you receive this circular and write your Senators to fight this measure tooth and toe nail. I remember when I was in business and the Cuban war tax was in effect. It was quite a nuisance to have to put a stamp on every check and draft, besides being expensive. I certainly hope each of you will do what you should for your own protection. The bills are now before the Senate and as soon as acted on there, they will go to a Conference Committee composed of members of the House and Senate, and if they agree on the proposition, ninety-nine chances to one it will become a law.

In studying over these and other like matters, it has occurred to me—and this is an original idea of mine, since I have not seen where it has been expressed—that both the telephone and telegraph and stamp tax measures would place an undue burden upon agriculture, since all agricultural products are paid for by checks

and drafts and this refers to grain, cotton, live stock, poultry, etc. I am sure that 90% to 95% of all these farm products are traded in by telephone and telegraph service, while other commodities, manufactured products, are usually sold by mail or by traveling salesmen—hence you can readily see that these taxes are an undue and unjust burden placed on agriculture. I trust each of you will see the point and bring this to bear on your Senators and Congressmen, as you know all of them are tearing their hair to aid the farmer. If you will call their attention to this burden that will fall on the farmer as of course it will go back on the farmer, I think you will be surprised at the effect.—H. B. Dorsey, Fort Worth, Tex.

Side Lines Profitable.

Grain Dealers Journal: I often see discussed in your columns the advisability of country grain dealers handling side lines, and doubtless every grain elevator operator will be interested in the average results obtained by ten different farmers elevator companies picked at random from their operation during the year 1923. I have taken these ten companies as typical of the companies whose books I have recently audited.

The average number of bushels handled during the year was 290,000; the average gain on grain handled was \$6,400; the average sales of merchandise \$30,000; the average gain from merchandise sales and other miscellaneous income was \$5,000, making a total average gross gain for the ten elevators \$11,400. The average operating expense was \$7,200; the average interest paid was \$1,500; the average net gain for the year was \$2,700.

I am convinced that the careful study of the results obtained by these ten average companies proves conclusively that one can not survive in the country grain shipping business unless he does handle side lines. It is interesting to note that the accounts receivable for these ten companies averaged close to \$9,000.—Charles T. Peavey, Chicago.

BILL H. R. 7016, now before congress, under cover of "reclassifying the salaries of postmasters and employees of the Postal Service and readjusting their salaries and compensation on an equitable basis, and for other purposes," raises the parcel post rates nearly 300%. The greatest raises are in the first few zones. The proposed rates call for 15c for the first pound and 2 to 13c for each additional pound according to the destination zone.

You may keep this one fact in your mind and that is that legislation is slowly strangling business. There seems to be a great deal of pessimism in the air and general business is slowing down very rapidly. The way things seem to be going, it looks to us as though we would be in a period of depression before long. Every reader of this report should write their Congressmen and Senators, protesting against the tactics of Congress.—C. A. King & Co.

McNary-Haugen Turmoil in Congress.

The scrip provision was eliminated from the McNary-Haugen bill Apr. 17 by the House agricultural com'te in accepting an amendment by Rep. Rubey of Missouri. The Rubey amendment provides that after the ratio price for grain has been determined, the corporation would be required to estimate the probable loss it would sustain in marketing and the cost involved, deduct this amount from the ratio price and pay the farmer cash for his products.

This action by the com'te was praised by Julius H. Barnes as stripping the bill of false pretense that the farmer was to get more money for his wheat.

The bill has been amended to place its enforcement in charge of one board instead of both a commission and an export corporation.

The bill has been ordered favorably reported by the Senate agricultural com'te, with amendments one of which provides for changing the price annually instead of monthly.

The agricultural com'te rejected Voight's amendment, by a vote of 11 to 8, providing for the free importation of foreign commodities by co-operative concerns selling farm products abroad. That 8 members could be so sunk in class consciousness as to vote for this iniquitous proposition bodes ill for the future of this Republic.

Voight had another idea, which is getting more consideration, as a separate bill, a substitute for the McNary-Haugen bill. His bill provides for the formation of a corporation with a capital of \$50,000,000 to be subscribed by the government to buy all kinds of wheat until the price of No. 1 northern spring wheat at Minneapolis reached \$1.65 a bushel. Grain purchased would be sold abroad, but if the price reached \$1.70 the corporation would have authority to sell in the domestic market.

A charge of 15 per cent would be made by the corporation against each bushel of wheat bought from farmers, who would be reimbursed, in the event a profit was made by the corporation in proportion to the amount left after deduction of losses on exports and expenses for handling the grain.

Provision also is made for an embargo on wheat and wheat products with the president authorized to declare emergencies during which wheat could be imported.

The city commission of Superior, Wis., has adopted a resolution protesting against the enactment of the McNary-Haugen bill.

The executive com'te of the Chicago Ass'n of Commerce on Apr. 16 adopted resolutions declaring that the bill would work tremendous economic disturbances and put the government into private business.

The Ohio Millers State Ass'n adopted a resolution: That this ass'n go on record as being opposed to the McNary-Haugen bill, and all similar unsound, uneconomic legislation, designed to interfere with the normal functioning of the law of supply and demand. We regard all such bills as a serious menace to, and subversive of, our American institutions. We deplore the entrance of the government in business, the dissipation of the

people's money in wasteful, unproductive ways, and ask that an honest effort be made to live up to the pledge of "less government in business, and more business in government."

J. B. Russell, who was statistician of the U. S. Food Administration Grain Corporation during the war, made a report Apr. 21 stating that the McNary-Haugen bill would be unworkable. He said: During its control the Grain Corporation had to buy more than 400,000,000 bushels of wheat and 61,000,000 barrels of flour, equivalent to a total of 675,000,000 bushels of wheat. Hundreds of millions of dollars were invested and with a turnover totaling \$7,000,000,000. To maintain the government price of wheat alone in the last year it had a definite appropriation of \$1,000,000,000. As this was necessary for handling the one crop, the \$200,000,000 proposed in the McNary bill would not go far. There are about 26,000 country elevators besides large terminal elevators, immense milling machinery and all the organizations of the grain trade built up under the keenest competition for handling the crops. The McNary bill proposes to scrap this machinery for a five-year experiment in Communism.

The re-drafted McNary-Haugen bill was reported out favorably by the House agricultural com'te Apr. 24 by a vote of 14 to 7.

Sec'y of Agriculture Wallace is in favor of the redrafted bill; but President Coolidge is understood to be against it because it appropriates \$200,000,000 from the treasury and allows the export commission to borrow a billion dollars.

Rep. Voight is preparing a minority report. The Norris-Sinclair bill was rejected by a vote of 16 to 4. Voight's bill for a wheat export corporation was voted down by 16 to 2. The Yoakum plan was defeated by a viva voce vote.

Sponsors for the bill hope to obtain consideration for it in the House in about 10 days.

THE CARAWAY bill prohibiting the sale of futures by one not the possessor of the grain has been reported out of the Senate agricultural com'te. How did so many impractical radicals ever get onto one committee.

McNary Bill a Worry to Shorts.

The grain trade is at sea. The McNary-Haugen bill is the reason. Markets this week have been somewhat unsettled, due to the fact that this bill has been reported out of the Senate Agricultural Committee. The scrip feature, however, has been eliminated.

The question the grain trade is having trouble in solving is what will happen to the speculative short, or a hedger, in case the bill is passed and signed by the President. The ratio price on wheat as provided by the bill would be somewhere between \$1.25 and \$1.50 per bushel. The speculative short would be in a rather uncomfortable position with wheat sold around present levels. If the bill should be signed by the President, its constitutionality would be attacked. While this was being tested in the courts the future market would probably be very quiet.

Big traders will not enter a market where there is a great deal of government interference. In our opinion if the bill passes Congress and is signed by the President, it would be far better for the exchanges to close and let the government handle the coming wheat crop on any basis it sees fit. We believe that chaos would follow and that Washington would welcome the opening of the markets with free and unrestricted trading. When a man like Senator Fess, of Ohio, makes the statement that the propaganda put out on this bill by the grain men, bankers and Chamber of Commerce, was one reason why the bill should pass, is it any wonder that the business world in general is gradually working towards shore and will not and cannot afford to take chances?—C. A. King & Co.

If you want water to rise above its source,
you must pump.

If you want business to rise above its
visible opportunity, you must hump.

Crop Reports

Reports on the acreage, condition and yield of grain and field seeds, as well as on the movement to country markets, are always welcome

ARKANSAS.

Fort Smith, Ark.—The acreage of cotton in this section will be above normal and larger than last year. Corn acreage will be increased. Alfalfa acreage will be about normal. Our planting season is a bit late but the ground is in fine condition and is rapidly being planted.—Arthur G. Lee.

COLORADO.

Pueblo, Colo., Apr. 21.—Wheat and other grains are in fine shape at present. State reports condition of crops at 93%, as against 79% last year.—Graybeal & Chine.

Proctor, Colo., Apr. 21.—Wheat crop came thru the winter in fine shape. There is not a large acreage but some spring wheat is being put out. This, too, looks good. Spring is about two weeks late.—Proctor Lumber & Supply Co.

ILLINOIS.

Clinton, Ill., Apr. 17.—Oat seeding will be finished this week. Acreage is normal.—De Witt County Co-op. Grain Co.

Mattoon, Ill., Apr. 14.—Oat seeding is about completed in this vicinity and will show a reduction of about 10% which will be sown to corn.—L. S. C.

Birkbeck, Ill., Apr. 15.—Farmers in this section are completing the seeding of oats, and are beginning to break ground for corn.—Scholer & Gring.

Chicago, Ill., Apr. 15.—Farm operations are making considerable progress in Oklahoma. Corn planting is well under way in excellent condition, and there is a large acreage. Oats were damaged to some extent by the March freezes. Pastures are in good condition.—S. H. Johnson, vice-pres., C. R. I. & P. Ry.

Springfield, Ill., Apr. 16.—The week was warm in the central and southern counties, and there were showers over a considerable portion of the state. Snow fell in some of the northern areas, where the ground is still cold. Oat seeding has progressed and considerable ground has been broken for corn. Some areas need rain. Grass is getting green. Wheat is fair tho much of it was winter killed and considerable of the acreage is being plowed up for oats.—Clarence J. Root, meteorologist.

Springfield, Ill., Apr. 15.—Spring planting has been somewhat later than usual in getting under way but field work has made favorable progress quite generally during the past week. Fields are inclined to be too hard or heavy in some localities for working up favorably. Reports indicate about 60 per cent of the Illinois oats acreage was sown by the 15th, and nearing completion in some localities. This is later than usual but the acreage will hold up or increase, due to the tendency to substitute oats in many fields of wheat that have been winter killed. Oats stocks on farms are not quite up to average. Illinois winter wheat reports show extremely spotted conditions with the state crop prospect below average. Recent warm weather has shown plant vitality in numerous late fields was so lowered by the punishing winter and spring weather conditions that few plants have survived. The loss of acreage will be above average for the state. Abandonment will be in excess of earlier indications in the central and lower west central counties. This loss of acreage will be taken up by increased corn, oats, soy bean and forage acreages. Seed corn supply is rather scarce in some communities but it is believed that the state supply is sufficient if properly distributed.—A. J. Surratt, agricultural statistician.

INDIANA.

Crawfordsville, Ind., Apr. 17.—Wheat acreage is reduced by approximately 20% but is looking good. Only about 60% of the farmers sowed clover because of the shortage of funds.—Newton Busenbark Grain Co.

Darlington, Ind., Apr. 14.—Wheat and rye are looking very good considering weather conditions. Some acreage has been drowned or frozen out but only a very small percentage. Oats seeding is practically completed. The acreage is slightly short of normal.—Farmers Grain & Seed Co.

Washington, Ind., Apr. 12.—In southern Indiana many fields will not require the services of a binder this harvest. Seems that the freezes and thaws have entirely killed many fields of wheat. Heavy rains followed by quick cold freezing weather caused a layer of ice to remain on a large area and this seemed to smother the wheat plant as there is no evidence of plant life at all. We had no snows this winter and our best opinion is that our county and surrounding counties will witness the smallest production in fifteen years.—Eclipse Mills.

Indianapolis, Ind., Apr. 17.—Temperatures were slightly below normal the first of the period and above the latter part. Frosts and freezing weather occurred in several localities during the early part of the month. Showers on several occasions, following the heavy rains of March, have kept the ground in good workable condition until the present, when the need of rain is again being felt. A very small per cent of plowing has been done and but few fields are now ready for spring crops. A few oats fields have been seeded in the southern part of the state and the work is progressing northward slowly. Warm weather during the last few days has started winter wheat and rye to growing. The condition in the southern part of the state, where considerable abandonment will occur, ranges from very poor to fair, and in the northern part, fair to good, where but little abandonment will occur. Pastures and meadows have begun to grow, but more favorable weather is needed. Clover was badly winter-killed and not near the usual amount was seeded this spring because of unfavorable weather conditions and the high price of seed. Soybeans and cowpeas will replace this crop to some extent.—Geo. C. Bryant, agricultural statistician.

IOWA.

Manning, Ia., Apr. 18.—Over 70 per cent of the grain hereabouts is seeded.—J. Ohde Grain Co.

Cedar Rapids, Ia., April 18.—Excellent prospects for good crops.—M. L. Bremer.

Clarksburg, Ia., Apr. 18.—Approximately 75% of the oats are sown. Prospects are favorable for a good crop.—N. W. Brockman.

Galva, Ia., Apr. 18.—Oats are about all seeded. The ground is in excellent shape.—G. R. Spurgeon.

Winfield, Ia., Apr. 18.—Oats are about all in and going good.—J. Henderson.

Calamus, Ia., Apr. 18.—Soil is in good condition and oats are about all seeded.—J. F. Mueller.

Laurel, Ia., Apr. 18.—Practically done seeding oats in this locality.—R. J. McCleery.

Ogden, Ia.—Oats acreage is being reduced. Corn acreage will be increased.—Wm. Bakley.

Woden, Ia., Apr. 18.—Seeding of oats is half completed. Acreage about same as last year.—U. Ludking.

Algona, Ia., Apr. 9.—Another week of good weather in this vicinity and the seeding will be done.—Fred Anderson.

Erickson, Ia., Apr. 16.—Seeding of grain is about one-half done. Wheat looks good.—The Farmers Elevator Co.

Washta, Ia., Apr. 18.—Some of the oats are yet to be seeded. Corn acreage will be increased.—J. K. McGonagle.

Watkins, Ia., Apr. 18.—Soil conditions are excellent and the farmers have practically finished seeding oats.—Watkins Grain Co.

Cedar Rapids, Ia., Apr. 18.—Spring work is progressing rapidly. Soil conditions are better than they have been for a long time.—G. E. Hillier.

KANSAS.

Almena, Kan., Apr. 17.—Wheat is good but acreage is small. Some Hessian fly but hardly enough to cause alarm.—C. W. Foland.

Burlington, Kan., Apr. 19.—Wheat outlook is fair but there is a small acreage compared with the last few years.—Excelsior Mill & Power Co.

WaKeeney, Kan., Apr. 11.—Our growing wheat looks mighty fine, and should it go to maturity under present conditions we will have another 1920 crop.—Trego County Co-Operative Ass'n.

MINNESOTA.

Minneapolis, Minn., Apr. 23.—Winter wheat in Montana is in generally good condition. Rye thruout the Northwest in thin, due to winter killing. Barley and oat seeding should be completed in South Dakota and Southern Minnesota within the next few days. Some farmers are plowing for corn.—Van Dusen Harrington Co.

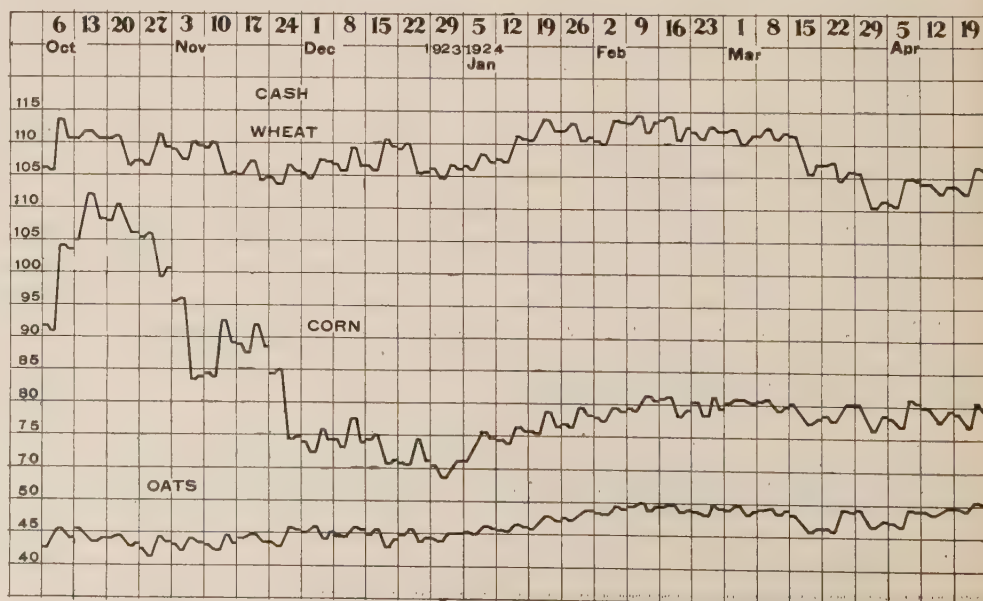
MISSOURI.

Malden, Mo., Apr. 18.—Practically the entire territory in this district, and thruout six counties in Southeast Missouri, will be planted to cotton.—X

Malden, Mo., Apr. 18.—Planting is going on rapidly and weather conditions are fine. A great deal of cotton is being planted because of the high prices and because this locality is out of the Boll Weevil zone.—Planters Grain Co.

Cash Wheat, Corn and Oats Fluctuations from Oct. 1 to Apr. 19.

Opening, high, low and closing average prices of No. 2 red winter wheat, No. 2 mixed corn and No. 2 white oats at Chicago each week are given on the chart herewith. The daily average is used in charting; actual prices were made each week a few cents above or below the extreme charted.



Jefferson City, Mo., Apr. 14.—Present condition of wheat indicates considerable reduction in yield from last year, both from reduced acreage and lower condition than in spring of 1923. The April condition of 77% with abandonment in prospect now points to a yield around 26,500,000 bushels from the 2,225,000 acres sown against 37,882,000 bushels in 1923 from 2,914,000 acres. Crop shows but little growth, and chinch bugs and Hessian fly have not shown much as yet. Abandonment will be most in eastern third. The oats acreage for 1924 will not be increased to extent of February plants, and with only 28% of crop sown as against 58% last year, indications now are for 6% increase over last year's seeding of 1,380,000 acres, which would make the 1924 Missouri crop 1,463,000 acres.—Sec'y J. Mayes, state board of agriculture.

MONTANA.

Joliet, Mont.—A large acreage of corn will be planted this spring.—F. M. Webb.

Valier, Mont.—Flax acreage in this territory has been decreased due to grasshoppers.—International Elevator Co.

Simms, Mont.—Acreage of spring wheat, 5,000; winter wheat, 800; corn about 2,000.—Agt. Montana Central Elevator Co.

Twodot, Mont.—We need some warm weather. Have abundant moisture. Wheat acreage will be reduced at least 25% this spring.—Twodot Grain Co.

Nashua, Mont.—We shipped out 600,000 bushels of wheat, 40,000 bushels durum, and 25,000 bushels flax from the 1922 crop. The 1923 crop was much lighter totaling a little less than 500,000 bushels.—Farmers Produce Co.

NEBRASKA.

Gilead, Neb., Apr. 12.—Oat seeding has been completed. Wheat is looking good.—Gilead Grain Co.

Beatrice, Neb., Apr. 15.—Conditions for growing wheat have been very favorable in this territory, and the wheat is looking very good. No reports of Hessian fly in this immediate vicinity have appeared. Oats are about all sown and soil conditions are excellent.—Olson Brokerage Co.

NEW MEXICO.

Clovis, N. Mex., Apr. 17.—Wheat is about all in. Growing wheat that was sowed early is looking fine but the acreage has been cut down by the excessive rains suffered last fall.—Clovis Mill & Elevator Co.

OHIO.

Middle Point, O., Apr. 14.—Pastures are late on account of the cold spring, but the last few rains have made the meadows green.—H. G. Pollock.

OKLAHOMA.

Billings, Okla., Apr. 19.—Wheat fields are looking fine. A big acreage of oats will be sowed this spring.—Enid Milling Co.

Gracemont, Okla., Apr. 21.—Corn acreage will be increased. Weather conditions are ideal for planting. Farmers are busy planting corn and preparing the land for cotton.—C. A. Downing.

Oklahoma City, Okla., Apr. 7.—Oats have probably suffered more than any other crop from the freezes during March. No figures are

yet available as to the exact damage, altho the direct injury done may be but small the extreme wet weather will cause considerable to be planted to other crops that was intended for oats.—J. A. Whitehurst, pres., division of statistics.

Oklahoma City, Okla., April 9.—The excellent condition of wheat is due to the ample supply of soil and sub-soil moisture, and absence of destructive winds. In so far as moisture is concerned, a good wheat crop is assured, however, excessive rains at harvest, insect damage and hail are hazards that may reduce the crop materially, but to this date no green-bug infestation has been reported. Abandonment is expected to be very small. In the Panhandle, where abandonment is usually greatest, losses have been very slight this winter. The season has been very unfavorable for sowing oats. Up to April 1 not more than 75 per cent of the prospective acreage had been sown. Indications point to another short oat crop. The north-east, east and south-central districts will probably have an acreage as small as last year's. Due to the wet fields, farmers have not been able to get into the fields to sow. Oats that came up by the last of March are in good condition, being 81 per cent of normal. Conditions are worst in the north-east, where a condition of 69 is reported. Considerable oats have rotted in the ground.—C. H. Robinson, agricultural statistician.

WYOMING.

Riverton, Wyo.—Considerable acreage has been turned to sugar beets instead of wheat. Some acreage will not be cultivated this season.—Wimpenney Elevator, Riverton Hide, Wool & Fur Co.

Effects of Corn Situation on Cattle Feeding.

The poor feeding quality and high price of corn during the past year had an effect on the number of cattle being fed for market. Only 95.5% of the number of cattle on feed on Apr. 1, last year, were on feed on Apr. 1, this year, thru the Corn Belt states, according to the estimate of the United States Department of Agriculture.

Both groups of states, those east and those west of the Mississippi River, showed fewer cattle on feed, but the largest percentage decline was in the eastern group where the number was only 92 per cent of last year, while in the western it was nearly 97 per cent. Only two states, Nebraska and South Dakota, showed more cattle on feed than last year.

The movement of stocker and feeder cattle into the Corn Belt and into all the states except Nebraska and South Dakota during the three months of January, February and March this year was less than during the same months in 1923 and 1922 by 12 and 18 per cent, respectively, yet the prices of feeding cattle were lower than last year and but little higher than two years ago, and the prices of beef cattle higher than in either of the preceding years.

The quality of the corn fed the past winter, especially in the Eastern Corn Belt states, has been poor and the unsatisfactory gains and the comparatively high price have tended to discourage further feeding even in areas where a surplus still exists. In Nebraska and South Dakota the very large crop of corn of last year and the comparatively cheaper price seems to have encouraged increased feeding.

Daily Closing Prices.

The daily closing prices for wheat, corn, oats, rye and barley for May delivery at the following markets for the past two weeks have been as follows:

MAY WHEAT.

	Apr. 10.	Apr. 11.	Apr. 12.	Apr. 13.	Apr. 14.	Apr. 15.	Apr. 16.	Apr. 17.	Apr. 18.	Apr. 19.	Apr. 20.	Apr. 21.	Apr. 22.	Apr. 23.	Apr. 24.
Chicago	102	101½	102½	101¾	101½	102½	102½	104¾	104	103½	103	102½			
Kansas City	95¾	95½	95½	94¾	93¾	94½	95¾	96¾	95¾	95¾	94¾	94½			
St. Louis	102½	101½	102½	102½	101½	102½	102½	104	102½	102½	101½	101¾			
Minneapolis	110½	110½	110½	110½	109½	110½	110½	111½	111	111½	110½	110½			
Duluth (durum)	107	107½	107½	107½	107	107½	108½	108½	108	107½	106½	106½			
Winnipeg	98½	98½	99	99	99½	100	99½	100½	99½	99½	99½	98½			
Milwaukee	101½	101½	102½	101¾	101½	102½	102½	104¾	103¾	103½	102½	102½			

MAY CORN.

	Apr. 10.	Apr. 11.	Apr. 12.	Apr. 13.	Apr. 14.	Apr. 15.	Apr. 16.	Apr. 17.	Apr. 18.	Apr. 19.	Apr. 20.	Apr. 21.	Apr. 22.	Apr. 23.	Apr. 24.
Chicago	76¾	77	77½	77½	76¾	78¾	78¾	78½	77½	77½	77½	76¾			
Kansas City	73¾	73½	73¾	72¾	72½	73¾	73¾	74	73¾	73	72¾	72½			
St. Louis	78	78½	78½	78½	77½	79½	79½	78¾	78¾	78¾	78½	77½			
Milwaukee	76¾	77	77½	77½	76¾	78¾	78½	78¾	77½	77½	77½	76¾			

MAY OATS.

	Apr. 10.	Apr. 11.	Apr. 12.	Apr. 13.	Apr. 14.	Apr. 15.	Apr. 16.	Apr. 17.	Apr. 18.	Apr. 19.	Apr. 20.	Apr. 21.	Apr. 22.	Apr. 23.	Apr. 24.
Chicago	46¾	46½	47	46¾	46½	47¾	47¾	47¼	46¾	46¾	46¾	46¾			
Kansas City	45¼	45¾	46½	46¾	45¾	46¾	47¼	47	46¾	46¾	46¾	47½			
Minneapolis	43¼	43¾	44	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¼	43¾	43	43¾			
Winnipeg	38	38	38¼	38¼	38¾	38¾	38¾	38¾	38¾	38¾	37¾	37¾			
Milwaukee	46¾	46¾	47½	47½	46¾	47½	47½	47½	46¾	46¾	46¾	46¾			

MAY RYE.

	Apr. 10.	Apr. 11.	Apr. 12.	Apr. 13.	Apr. 14.	Apr. 15.	Apr. 16.	Apr. 17.	Apr. 18.	Apr. 19.	Apr. 20.	Apr. 21.	Apr. 22.	Apr. 23.	Apr. 24.
Chicago	65½	65	65¾	65¾	64¾	65¾	65½	66½	65¾	65¾	65¼	65			
Minneapolis	58	58	58¼	57¾	57½	57¾	58¾	59	58¾	58¾	58	57½			
Duluth	62½	62½	63¼	63	62¾	63¾	63¾	63¾	63¾	63¾	63¾	63¾			
Winnipeg	64½	64¾	64¾	64¾	64¾	65¾	65	64¾	64¾	64¾	63¾	63¾			

MAY BARLEY.

	Apr. 10.	Apr. 11.	Apr. 12.	Apr. 13.	Apr. 14.	Apr. 15.	Apr. 16.	Apr. 17.	Apr. 18.	Apr. 19.	Apr. 20.	Apr. 21.	Apr. 22.	Apr. 23.	Apr. 24.
Minneapolis	66½	66½	67¾	68¾	68¾	70¾	71	71¾	70¾	71	68				
Winnipeg	61¾	62¼	62¾	62¾	62½	63¾	63¾	63¾	62¾	62	61¾	61½			

Grain Movement

Reports on the movement of grain from farm to country elevator and movement from interior points are always welcome.

Twodot, Mont.—Practically all of the wheat here has been marketed.—Twodot Grain Co.

Proctor, Colo., Apr. 21.—Corn crop has practically all been moved.—Proctor Lumber & Supply Co.

Erickson, Ia.—About 20% of the corn and 10% of the oats are still in farmers hands.—Farmers Elevator Co.

Beatrice, Neb.—Dealers expect a fair movement of corn after the farmers finish plowing.—Olson Brokerage Co.

Clovis, N. Mex.—Kafir and other coarse grains have been practically all marketed.—Clovis Mill & Elevator Co.

Clinton, Ill.—Corn movement is light. About 50% of the corn is still in the farmers' hands.—De Witt County Co-op. Grain Co.

Gilead, Neb.—About 25% of last year's wheat and 20% of the corn is still on the farms. This is expected to move shortly.—Gilead Grain Co.

St. Louis, Mo.—There is a good demand for what good red wheat is coming in, the business is generally quiet.—Picker & Beardsley Comm. Co.

Power, Mont.—About 150,000 bushels of wheat was shipped out of this territory in 1923; about 250,000 bushels will be shipped out this year.—Gallatin Valley Milling Co., R. W. Blake, Agt.

Los Angeles, Cal.—Carload grain receipts in this market for March were, wheat, 151; barley, 85; corn, 90; oats, 14, compared with March, 1923, wheat, 271; barley, 107; corn, 135; oats, 15, and rye, 2.

Chicago, Ill., Apr. 21.—Oat seeding between here and Mattoon, Ill., is about completed. Acreage is slightly decreased in favor of corn. Much of the abandoned wheat acreage will go to corn and greatly increase the acreage of that crop.—L. S. C.

Springfield, Ill., Apr. 14.—Corn reserves on Illinois farms are about average but there is little moving. Farm consumption is large and country demand fairly active.—A. J. Suratt, agricultural statistician.

Chicago, Ill., Apr. 21.—About 50% of the corn crop is still in the farmers hands. Roads between here and Mattoon, Ill., have been impassable and very little corn will move until after spring planting.—L. S. C.

Earlville, Ia., Apr. 2.—Farmers are buying oats and having them ground for feed. Over 2,000 bus. of oats have been so handled in this elevator since last fall. There will be a little corn to ship later in the season.—H. J. Pitcher & Son.

Montreal, Que.—March receipts at this market in bushels were wheat, 411,451; corn, 43,613; oats, 376,100; barley, 59,337; compared with March, 1923, receipts, wheat, 997,939; corn, 23,650; oats, 417,269, and barley, 59,423. Shipments for the same period were wheat, 24,620; corn, 3,072; oats, 95,686; for March, 1923, wheat, 260; corn, 8,040; oats, 53,560; and barley, 26,840.

Montreal, Que.—Shipping men here predict that the tonnage handled in Montreal in 1924 will not be exceeded by any port on the North American continent. Every available foot of docking space has been leased for the season. For three successive years, Montreal has led all ports of the North American continent in the quantity of grain handled and in 1923, with 120,013,938 bushels handled was the world's first grain exporting port.

Fort William, Ont.—Canada must export 1,000,000 bushels of grain per day up to the time the 1924 crop comes on the market to clear the decks for the new supply at the head of the lakes. This will be one-third more than was handled per day during last year's shipping season. Canada still has about 175,000,000 bushels of wheat to sell. Elevators all thru the wheat country are choked awaiting the opening of navigation.

The Need of a Sympathetic Citizenship

From an Address by Leslie F. Gates before Western Grain Dealers Ass'n.

One of the chief purposes of conventions is to bring men together that they may tell their troubles to other men in the same field and help each other solve their individual problems. Mingling with your fellows is sure to promote friendship. You will find plenty of opportunities to be of invaluable aid to each other.

It would be well to acquaint the city man with the problems of the farmer, since his prosperity is so closely linked with that of the food producer. The city man knows a little about the farmers' difficulties from what he reads in the daily papers. But he does not take enough interest in them to prove of much actual aid. As it is, when a bill comes before Congress that is drawn to aid the farmer principally, he does not stop to think about the far reaching consequences of the measure. He observes no portion of the bill that would cause him to lose directly, so he supports the farmers' relief measures, even tho they may not be based on sound economic principles.

Grain men rode with the others on the crest of the inflation that swept the country after the war. Elevators were erected in every conceivable portion of the grain growing district to handle the increased amounts of grain which sought a way to the foreign markets. European countries were not producing and, having excellent buying power, paid good prices for our exportable surplus. During 4 months of 1920 over 900 million bushels of grain were taken in by this country's elevators, and found a ready market.

Farmers bought autos and, prospering, thought the good times would have no end. Wheat brought a good price and they kept raising more of it. Many of them acquired capital and retired, believing that the capital augmented by their income from their farms would enable them to live in comfort the rest of their days. Then the European countries lost their buying power and started raising their own wheat. The slump found the farmer ill prepared.

Everyone was compelled to take losses, grain men, packers, leather men, speculators, farmers and each found it difficult to charge off his losses from his capital. Farmers went back to the soil, which was probably a good thing since it kept them from leading an aimless, unproductive existence. In Iowa packing house products took a sharp drop and land and insurance stocks suffered. It was difficult to attract new capital.

Everybody had been foolish about the inflation and failed to provide a sinking fund to carry them down the decline. A sanitarium I visited in Battle Creek, Mich., was filled with nervous wrecks of men who had made a great deal during the inflation and then lost heavily. They were unable to adjust themselves to the new conditions.

Discontent rode on the decline. Instead of accepting their losses as the inevitable result of inflation men started hunting excuses for the poor conditions. Everybody started to "pass the buck." The time was ripe for agitation and the radicals in Congress began offering various relief measures.

Many relief measures have been brought before Congress during the last few years. Some have been passed, others, fortunately, have not. All have been more or less unsatisfactory. The Capper-Tincher Law, the Norbeck bill, the Norris-Sinclair bill, and many others have been found upon close inspection to have elements in them that would not only fail to bring the promised relief to the farmers, but would no doubt, do untold damage.

One wonders how so many inadequate bills

could even get a hearing before the Senate, a body which is supposed to be a conservative check on the more radical factions in the House. And yet, when the radical characters, who are members of the Senate Agricultural Committee are known, it becomes perfectly clear why so many false panaceas are so undisputably credited.

Probably if the opposition laid down entirely for a while and let the radical element have full sway, the reaction would set in quicker, the public come to its senses sooner, and the government go on functioning in a more constructive and orderly manner. But the fact that this hallucinated group fail to put across their radical schemes gives them fuel with which to feed their cause. They go back home and admit that they failed to get their measures thru. They offer the opposition of big interests as their excuse, then appeal to their constituents not only to support them, but to send more men of their calibre to Congress and watch their dreams come true.

The Norris bill, which would frankly socialize the grain business, would create a government monopoly of American wheat. A government agency would buy and sell the wheat, depending upon the savings in distributing costs for administration expenses. So sure is Senator Norris of this plan that he has provided for a means of taking care of the profits thus gained but forgotten all about deficits—without which the plan could not be worked.

This is the type of unsound legislators who nearly slipped the McNary-Haugen bill over before the people awakened to the fact that it was made up of so many questionable and detrimental elements. This project which is a purely price fixing bill, cleverly camouflaged, was favorably reported by the Senate Agricultural Committee and probably would have passed the Senate had not the grain interests, after a long wait for someone else to start the row, and a thorough investigation, protested and asked to be heard on the subject.

The McNary-Haugen bill is an attempt to lay the burden of payment on the consumer and tax-payers and a higher cost of living would result. The farmers would be automatically compelled to enter a huge, national wheat pool. It would do away with the grain exchange, which is an essential factor in the guarantee of a ready market for the farmer. Yet, because no one but the grain men were directly affected, no one made any objections. The grain men waited until the 11th hour in hopes that someone else would see the folly of the bill and protest. Then they sent men to the congressional committees.

The farmer has need of sympathy and relief measures should be passed. But let the measures be based on fundamentally sound economic principles.

America was built on work, courage, foresight, and speculation. Our forefathers had a great deal of initiative and no great need of help. Now these characteristics are being destroyed by the hampering control which the Government is trying to throw about us. Farmers no longer depend upon themselves but are waiting for Congress to do something for them. They would be a lot better off if left to themselves.

The country is gradually running to socialism in an attempt to bind and hamper capital. Government control would develop into paternalism. Initiative would be broken down and less would be produced. The next step is bolshevism.

Capital is not going to invest where fixed

prices will limit the profits. For that reason the railroads are now having great difficulty in selling new stock. Business wants just and definite laws, based on sound economic principles, which will allow equal opportunities for all. Unfair practices should be penalized and the markets should be kept open.

Congress continually offers new laws but no real relief has appeared. We are slowly drifting toward bureaucracy. After hampering one industry they will find other industries in similar straits and further hampering will be done. Gradually the whole country will be brought into subjection under a bureaucratic government. Yet the people who are not directly affected make no protest—do not even take the trouble of casting their votes for men of leadership, sense, and character for members of Congress.

Washington is hated now for its continued legislative nagging which puts a drag on industry, but attains no end. Republicans and democrats are confused and keep breaking up into third parties. The party label no longer means anything. There is a lack of partisan leadership and partisan control. Team work is lost and every man fights for his own personal ends.

Congressional committees no longer try to cooperate with affected industries and businesses that protest the passing of objectionable bills. Instead they try to discredit every protesting statement, and every contesting plan.

It would seem that we are unable to learn from the experiences of others. Europe has been filled with trouble; Russia has gone bolshevik. Yet America follows unwittingly in those paths.

One in twelve: Among the things that keep up the present day taxes is the exceedingly large number of government employees. In Lincoln's time the government employed one person for every 800 of the population; now the ratio is 1 to 12. If we continue at the rate we have it will not be long before everyone is working for the government. Then who will pay the taxes and from where will the federal, state and local employees get their salaries. Washington is offering many fantastic proposals for the reduction of taxes. Yet they let a condition like this go on.

American citizenship needs to be awakened. American men and women should see that their votes are cast in such a way that the bunk artists will be thrown out of Congress and men of character put in. Intellectual as well as money honesty must be required. The nation needs men who act instead of promise.

The whole country is inter-dependent. The city needs the country; each business needs other businesses. If every division of industry in the country will cooperate with every other division, Congress can be compelled to function in the orderly sane manner in which it should. But we need cooperation expressed in acts, as well as meetings.

Farmers and grain dealers have a great deal in common. What is good for one must be good for the other. The farmer is facing a crisis and the crisis concerns us all. Business in order to be for the general good must have the best interests of the general public at heart.

Any particular business faction will be detrimental to all business interests of the country if it looks after its own particular interests only. Each industry is an integral part of the other industries. And in order for them all to function successfully they must be in sympathy with each other. And so, if in the present crisis, the farmers would be more in sympathy with the interests of other industries, the reaction would be better effected for the most good to all.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Senate committee has recommended suspension of the \$50 brokerage and \$100 membership tax which members of the produce and grain exchanges now pay annually. Thank you.

Western Grain Dealers Association Celebrates 24th Anniversary

Many members of the Western Grain Dealers Ass'n gathered in the lobby of Hotel Montrose, Cedar Rapids, Ia., during the morning of Apr. 17, for their 24th annual convention. An excellent crowd came out, over 200 optimists being registered.

Being on jury duty, Ray Murrel, Pres. of the organization, was unable to be present at the opening session. He managed to beg off later in the afternoon, but arrived too late to give his regular annual address.

Vice-pres. Clifford C. Belz, Conrad, Ia., presided, starting the Thursday afternoon program with a call for the Secretary's report.

Geo. A. Wells, sec'y-treas., Des Moines, read his secretarial report, which follows:

Secretary's Annual Report.

This is the twenty-fourth anniversary of this Association and also of my term as Secretary-Treasurer. I am pleased to state that we continue to maintain our membership, which is approximately five hundred members. That the membership is loyal is evidenced by the fact that dues are paid with usual promptness.

During the period of twenty-four years there have been many changes in the personnel of the membership and in general grain trade conditions and its problems. There has also occurred an evolution in the moral and ethical standards of grain trade organizations including local and national Associations and the various grain exchanges.

Reminiscence: It is now a far cry back to those days of twenty-four years ago when the grain trade was demoralized by scoop shovel competition, when favored shippers were given rebates, when railroad claims for loss in transit, delay in transit and otherwise were not recognized except when presented by favored shippers, when competition between railroads in competing territory was just as demoralized as between the dealers themselves and when the buying margins of the country grain dealers depended either upon speculative profits or railroad rebates.

Simultaneously considered, when terminal market conditions were involved in disorder and without discipline, when there existed practically no dependable supervision of weighing and inspection, watchman service, etc. When car load dockage was a common practice which together with car sweeping was nothing more or less than stealage; when grain exchange rules did not recognize the rights of shippers, but were formulated largely from the view point of the terminal market dealer and when arbitration had not been seriously considered as an instrument to be used in the settlement of differences as between buyers and sellers.

The Congress and State Legislatures had not in those days given much attention to the abuses that existed in transportation and in the conduct of commercial enterprises. The law makers were however beginning to give attention to the enactment of Anti-Trust Statutes. The Federal Anti-Trust Statute known as the Sherman Act had been enacted and similar statutes were enacted by the State Legislatures. From that time on we have had a continuous performance of legislative enactments and amendments not only sufficient to meet the needs of the highest economic ideals but also to provide campaign thunder for political candidates.

The point that I desire to emphasize is that the abuses which I have only briefly outlined have been largely corrected by the influence and activity of the various grain trade organizations and not by statutes. The grain trade by arbitrations and trade rules has in fact enacted laws unto itself which have in a large measure corrected the abuses of the early days.

The activity of this Ass'n during the past year has been confined largely to giving assistance to individual members. There have been a few controversies offered for arbitration but in all cases an adjustment was reached without referring them to an Arbitration Committee. In this connection I would suggest that most controversies coming to my attention arise out of carelessness in making contracts that could be avoided by using reasonable precaution be avoided.

A few complaints of variation in rates as between stations in same locality, particularly when located on different roads, have been received. I have assisted in having some corrections made through the Iowa Board of Railroad Commissioners.

Elevator site leases. The old controversy with the Illinois Central Railroad Co. still continues, or perhaps it might be better to state that that road has not yet fully recognized the ruling of the Iowa Board of Railroad Commis-

sioners in the Stacyville Grain & Coal Co. case and in fact I think they have not as yet executed a lease to the Stacyville Grain & Coal Co. since the ruling made by the board in that the rentals should be 6% on a reasonable valuation of the property which in that case was \$200 and the rental fixed at \$12.00, whereas the rental charged them by the Illinois Central Railroad was \$85.00 per annum. Other railroad companies are following the ruling of the Iowa Board of Railroad Commissioners so far as the interest charge is concerned, but there have been a few cases in which there was a controversy as to the valuation of the ground occupied.

The relation of country shippers with terminal markets has been mostly agreeable. I seldom receive complaints of short weights. Thanks to the efficient supervision of weights that exists in nearly all markets. There have been practically no complaints against terminal market rules which during recent years in most cases have been amended whenever necessary to do justice to the country shipper. While conditions are fairly satisfactory in our relations with railroads and terminal markets we are confronted with more or less legislation that if enacted into law would be very detrimental to the grain trade.

The farm situation is certainly discouraging and the grain trade is participating in the economic difficulties in which the farmer is involved. The grain trade is in full sympathy with the farmer and I am sure would welcome any plan that would offer substantial relief.

Politicians who are inexperienced except as politicians are offering all kinds of legislation in Congress as a cure all for the farmers' economic ills. Most politicians have had no practical business experience and many of them do not possess the noble qualities of the statesman.

Public Warehouses: A few years ago the bankers and farmers held a general conference at Des Moines and decided that a public warehouse law would solve the financial troubles of the farmer in Iowa. I insisted at the time that the farmers would not and in fact could not make use of a public warehouse to their financial advantage. I insisted that such a plan would simply encourage speculation among farmers; that the cheapest place in the world to store grain is on the farm.

I am informed that there have practically been no licenses issued for public warehousing of grain under this law in the State of Iowa and that farmers are not disposed to make use of this facility as provided by the Iowa statute.

Every grain dealer is vitally interested in the farmers problems and the prosperity of the farm. The individual grain dealer and the grain trade as a whole should exercise every effort possible to establish a better understanding among the farmers of the fact that the present competitive system of commercial distribution of grain is the best and most economical method that can be devised. That it inspires individual initiative energy and courage that the competitive system develops the best of salesmanship and that the farmer needs the service of good salesmanship as well as the manufacturer or the merchant.

The grain dealer, it would seem to me, should endeavor to broaden his ideals of service in dealing with the farmer, not merely as a means of earning profits but for the betterment of general agricultural conditions. A prominent Rotarian has recently coined a phrase that made quite an impression upon my mind which he stated in the following words: "Service is the rent we pay for the space that we occupy in this life."

Publicity Needed: The grain trade has in my opinion neglected the idea of educational publicity of grain trade methods, facilities, rules and regulations. The economical advantage of the grain exchange system of trading in future contracts, the establishment of grain exchanges or market places where buyers and sellers from all parts of the world may meet, governed by disciplinary rules and regulations and where the farm products of the country may be bought and sold in a manner which is in fact similar to farm sales that are the general practice among farmers.

Fire Insurance: The Western Grain Dealers Fire Insurance Co. is an auxiliary of this association. It was organized in 1907 and has saved the members of this association a large sum of money during the past seventeen years. We have in force about twenty-seven million dollars of insurance. During the war country elevators were kept filled with high priced grain which made an abnormal demand for large grain insurance coverage thereby increasing the net premium income and likewise the dividends to policyholders. Simultaneously the Federal inspection of country elevators as to fire protection with rigid regulations also materially af-

fected a reduction of fire losses during that period.

During the past three years the fire loss ratio has increased very materially on elevator and grain insurance and also on general lines of insurance for the country as a whole. These conditions you will readily understand have had a direct effect on net premium returns and also on the ability to return dividends.

Country elevators like some of the individual dealers are growing older. Some of these elevators are being kept in good repair while others are being sadly neglected thereby increasing the fire hazard of such risks. I desire to urge our members to give particular attention if they desire to maintain a low cost of insurance to the necessity of repairing their elevator property and improving the physical condition in such a manner as to reduce the rates.

Shingle roofs are hazardous and should be replaced with approved fireproof roofing. Wood sides should be kept well nailed and painted. The installation of power should be done under plans and specifications that will eliminate charges which may be very consistently done without additional expense.

Electric motors under certain conditions are very hazardous especially the single phase type. Motors installed in elevator cupolas should always be enclosed in dust proof fire resisting rooms. We have had reports of three cases since May 1 where the motors burned out, and if they had not been enclosed as suggested would have resulted in heavy fire losses.

Lightning rods on country elevators as a protection against loss or damage by lightning which is one of the principal sources of the fire losses are urged.

I urge the necessity of inside fire protection. The small hand fire extinguishers are inexpensive and to our positive knowledge have saved us thousands of dollars in preventing fire losses.

The treasurer's report was read and accepted. It showed a gain of more than \$300, after all disbursements, over the amount on hand last year.

Chas. Quinn, Sec'y of the Grain Dealers' National Ass'n, spoke on "National Legislation." A brief of his address follows:

The McNary-Haugen Bill.

No two people agree on what the McNary-Haugen bill is. No man living knows just what it is. It is mere speculation on the part of anyone.

Outside wheat and wheat products would be barred from U. S. by high protective tariffs. If



Ray Murrel, Cedar Rapids, Ia., Re-elected Pres. Western Grain Dealers Ass'n.

American farmers produced 800 million bushels of wheat annually the government would buy it all at a fixed price. The average domestic consumption of wheat and wheat products is about 600 million bushels. The surplus of 200 million bushels would be dumped on the foreign markets for what is would bring and the 600 million bushels used at home would be sold for a price high enough to make up the deficit between what was received for the exported grain and what was paid to the farmer. About 15% of the total amount dealt in would be required for administration expenses, and this would come out of the pocket of the American consumer.

In a very short time, however, the farmer would start raising more wheat. Home demand would not take more than the usual 600 million bushels and the increased crops of wheat would go to the foreign countries, lowering the prices there. The load would become heavier and heavier upon the domestic consumer. Higher wages would be demanded and unsound inflation would result.

The attitude of congress is considerably different now than it used to be. Congressmen know that the farmer is in difficult straits and that the farmers' votes are needed. So when the McNary-Haugen bill came before it, congressmen said, "We've got to do something for the farmer and we may as well pass this bill as anything else."

Mr. Haugen says his proposal would just require the hiring of a few men and clerks and the bill would work automatically. We are going thru a period of agitation and the grain dealers are being made the goats.

Man has always fought. Ages ago it was for existence. A few centuries ago it was for religion. Now it is over the fundamental rules of economics. There is no union of thought, no pulling together. In connection with this Mr. Quinn told a story:

A certain farmer hitched a bull and a jackass together and went plowing. After a while the jackass became tired and began to slow down and let the bull do the work. The bull became tired of this and the next morning he pretended to be very sick. The farmer left some hay beside him, hitched up the jackass and went to the field. At night the jackass was very tired while the bull felt quite chipper.

"What did the farmer say about me today?" he asked.

And the Jack replied grinchily, "Nothing."

The bull conceived the idea of working the same trick the next morning, and did. When the Jack came in very tired from his labor in the field the following day, the bull again asked, "What did the farmer say about me today?"

"O, he didn't say anything, but I heard the Butcher ask him how much you weighed."

If the grain men would all get together and help pull the load they would stand a good show of winning their fight against the McNary-Haugen bill, which is falsely drawn.

C. D. Morris, Ass'n Chairman of the Western Railways Com'te on Public Relations, Chicago, gave an address on "Railroad Legislation," from which we take the following:

Would Make Railroads Football of Politics.

The demand for railway legislation at this time is born of a desire to again make the railroads the football of politics, and not because of any great economic need of the American people. There is no universal demand for such legislation from the people, the majority of whom seem now to have concluded that the vital question of transportation should be looked upon as an economic problem, without respect to the political fortunes of this or that member of Congress.

Reduction of Railroad Valuation.—A number of bills, designed to reduce the valuation placed on railroad property by the government, have been introduced. Being unable to show that railway revenues under present valuations, are not exorbitant, the radical statesmen immediately declares that valuations, are too high and that, therefore, the thing to do is to reduce them. And the strange thing about it is that about as many different methods of reducing valuations have been suggested as there are radical statesmen in the United States Senate.

Senator La Follette, who was the father of the present valuation law, now wants valuations limited to the amount "prudently" required to build and operate the carrier. Who is to determine what sums were prudently expended, he does not say. To say the least, such a law would leave whatever valuation is made open to criticism from the radical Wisconsin leader. Your own representative in Washington, Senator Brookhart, wants valuations based on the market quotations of railroad stocks and bonds, without provision against the depression of these securities by unsound and hurtful legislation.

Senator Dill wants valuations based on the

assessments of railroad property by state and county assessors, thereby providing for a fluctuating valuation, subject to frequent and violent changes, such as may appear necessary by the revenue needs of individual sub-divisions of government throughout the country at large. Other methods are suggested, the trend of all which being apparently designed to further cripple the ability of the carriers to provide the service demanded of them.

Would Restore Rate Making Power to States.—And, then, along comes Senator Capper, of the Sunflower state, who wants to repeal Section 15a of the Transportation Act entirely and again lodge the rate-making power in the several state governments. No one knows better than the Kansas statesman himself how ruinous so backward a step would be. So far as our State Utility Commissions are concerned they now have power over intrastate rates, so long as they do not act in violation of rules established by the Interstate Commerce Commission for the operation of the transportation system as a whole. Certainly no intelligent man would wish to again invest the power to fix rates in the half-hundred state boards, no one of which could by any possible legerdemain be anything like as competent to handle the problem as is the one central body in which that power is now lodged.

Under the present law the Interstate Commerce Commission is charged with the responsibility of adjusting rates so that the revenues of the roads shall provide, as nearly as possible, a fair return, and, in the adjustment process it is reasonable to presume that intrastate rates shall be such as to provide their just percentage of the revenues as a whole. No more drastic measure, nor one with more political possibilities concealed within its provisions than that proposed by Senator Capper could be suggested. Its enactment would necessarily subject the railroads to political supervision in every one of the forty-eight states in the Union. Such a condition is absolutely unthinkable.

The present law lodges the rate-making power in the Interstate Commerce Commission, which is charged with the responsibility of being just, not only to the railroads, but to the people themselves. It is impossible, under the wise administration of this law, for the roads to earn more than a reasonable return upon their valuation, while the people are assured continued adequate and satisfactory transportation facilities, without the payment of exorbitant or discriminatory rates. Ordinary common sense dictates that the law be permitted to stand, at least until there is some other than a political reason for its modification and repeal.

Sec'y Wells announced a banquet at 6:30 p. m., instead of a smoker.

Vice-pres. Belz appointed the following com'tes:

RESOLUTIONS: Chairman, F. D. Milligan, Jefferson; Lee Davis, Scranton, and S. W. Wilder, Cedar Rapids.

NOMINATIONS: Chairman, C. A. Davis, Cedar Rapids; N. S. Beale, Tama, and L. W. Larson, Rolfe.

AUDITING: Chairman, J. D. Kent, Des Moines; J. K. McGonagle, Washta; Wm. Wheeler, Adair, and B. O. Holmquist, Omaha, Neb.

Owen L. Coon, Chicago, addressed the dealers on "Fundamental Bases of Railroad Claims." It is given elsewhere in this number.

At the close of Mr. Coon's address, those present were invited to ask him any question pertaining to railroad claims. Grain men were advised to make tests for moisture in shipments of corn and keep definite records of these tests. Such information is frequently called for by claim departments.

A discussion of shrinkage in coal shipments followed. Railroads can be compelled to weigh incoming cars loaded with coal at the weighing point nearest to destination.

Claims can be filed with either the originating or the delivering road. This enables a person filing a claim to use his judgment as to which road will pay the quickest.

Railroads do not change freight charges when there is only a difference of 2% in the weights at origin and destination. They allow 1% for shrinkage and 1% for difference in the scales.

Pres. Murrel appeared on the platform, expressed his regrets that jury duty had detained him, and said he did not feel that enough time was left for his annual address.

Adjourned to Friday morning.

The Banquet.

The banquet was served promptly at 6:30 p. m. An excellent orchestra played several numbers while the guests were served. After the cigars had been lighted Pres. Murrel called for attention, and turned the evening over to Toastmaster Grimm, who conducted the evening's program in a spirited manner. L. F. Gates of Chicago in discussing marketing said, E. R. Moore, pres. of the American Trust & Savings bank, of Cedar Rapids, and ex-Lieut.-Governor of Iowa, verified the statements of Mr. Gates, and appealed to the men to exercise their voting rights to send men of character to Congress.

Robert H. Black, Minneapolis, Minn., operated a motion picture machine, projecting "The Corn Belt Derby" on a screen arranged at one end of the banquet hall. This showed the old and new methods of husking corn.

Plenty of diversion was offered by two comedians and several songs, one of which was sung by Pres. Murrel.

The music and entertainment was provided by the Cedar Rapids Grain Trade and Chamber of Commerce.

Friday Morning's Session.

Pres. Murrel called the meeting to order at 9:30 a. m., in the Club room of the Hotel Montrose and many late arrivals failed to find the new meeting place.

Robert H. Black, Grain Cleaning Investigation, United States Department of Agriculture, disgressed a little at the beginning of his talk on the "Value of Grain Cleaning in the Corn Belt," by reminding those in attendance that latest news from Washington said the house agricultural com'te had eliminated the script, or participation certificate, provision from the McNary-Haugen bill.

A story about a boyhood piano contest in which he spent about 200 hours with a dictionary looking up words associated with "piano," drove home a point about the McNary-Haugen bill. His father had offered him 10c an hour for regular work, but he chose to enter the contest and, at its close, received a credit check, which said, "This check is good for \$25 if applied on the purchase of a Blank piano."

The question that arose in his mind was, Would I have been better off had I worked for father those 200 hours and received \$20 that I could use, instead of \$25 that was valueless except to apply on the purchase of a thing for which I had no use. Liking this to the script provision of the bill he indicated that the farmer would be much better off if he would get busy and work for what he could get by diversification, than he would by accepting certificates of unknown value. His talk on grain cleaning will appear in a later number.

Pres. Murrel suggested questions relating to Mr. Black's subject, and a discussion followed:

Ques: How far north is it profitable to raise corn?

Ans: Excellent crops have been raised as far north as Fargo, and Moorhead, N. D., tho the conditions were unusually favorable at the time. Thru selection and elimination of unsuitable seed corn the crop is being consistently moved further north. Canadian authorities claim Marquis wheat will eventually be raised almost as far as the Arctic circle by this continuous northward movement, which causes the grain to grow and ripen more quickly. Even now it is being raised in the Peace river country, 500 miles north of Winnipeg.

The indication in Mr. Black's talk that cleaning corn reduces its tendency to heat, precipitated a discussion on causes of heating. One elevator man said that by accepting that grain in cold weather only that tendency of the grain would be overcome. Silks in the grain caused it to heat quicker tho husks had no such effect.

Moisture content of corn could be lowered by mixing the corn with oats and leaving for

a while before separating and cleaning, it was suggested. Pres. Murrel indicated that this would have a detrimental effect on the oats. Some elevator men are successful in reducing moisture content by using a hot and cold blast in cleaning, it was shown.

J. A. Schmitz, Chief Weighmaster, Chicago Board of Trade was called on for his "Standard Weight Supervision: What Is It; Its Cost." His address is given elsewhere in this number.

A Dealer asked, How many employees are included in the weighing department of the Chicago Board of Trade?

Mr. Schmitz: There are 105 men on the pay roll.

Ques: Couldn't this be cut down.

Mr. Schmitz: Perhaps, but some of the present efficiency of the department would be lost. Grain is handled cheaper than any other commodity, because of the scientific evolution of grain machinery.

Pres. Murrel said there is a general idea among people not connected with the grain trade that a lot of money is being made by the dealers, and asked if there was any way of educating the people to accept the real truth about the grain dealer.

Mr. Schmitz: Literature has been tried but with unsatisfactory results. The farmer particularly remains prejudiced and sells his grain to the highest bidder. Too many grain dealers in each territory causes sharp competition and frequently dealers handle grain on too small a margin. The banker helps give the impression that elevator men are rapidly acquiring wealth by misrepresenting the grain trade.

Weights of various markets were discussed, at the close of which the Pres. Murrel asked, "Has any country grain dealer any complaints to make against the Chicago Board of Trade weights?"

No one answered.

Clifford C. Belz, Conrad, Ia., Vice-Pres. of the ass'n, spoke on the "Cost of Operating a Country Elevator." His address appears elsewhere in the number.

Mr. Belz had placed the average country grain elevator's annual handling at 200,000 bushels, explaining that actual figures on a number of elevators ranged between 150,000 and 250,000 bushels. About 30% of the elevators run over 300,000 bushels.

Handling costs, set at 2½c per bushel were considered low, and insufficient. Were it not for the profits made by speculation in the futures markets it would be impossible to handle the grain on that margin.

A number present thought the daily margin of grain firms needed publicity but the efficacy of such a move was doubted.

Should price fixing by the government become effective and the grain futures trading be destroyed, the elevator man's speculative profits will be lost, and he will be compelled to operate on a larger margin, probably around 10c per bushel.

It was shown that grain dealers were only allowed a commission of 3c per bushel, under the food administration act, but grain threshers, where the original investment is much less, are allowed 10c for threshing a bushel of grain and take no risks.

Lightning Rods for Elevators.

Sec'y Geo. Wells led in the insurance discussion. He commented on the poor condition of country elevators he had taken note of en route to the convention. Shingle roofs and wooden sides are fire hazards and charged for in the insurance premium. He suggested that fire-proof roofing material or sheet metal be used in repairing roofs and sheet metal be used in covering the sides. If the metal roof is properly and solidly joined to metal sides and the sides well grounded the need of lightning rods is eliminated. Otherwise lightning rods are a necessity.

Chas. Byrnes, in explaining the need of lightning protection, for grain elevators. He said, It is notable that during the 25 years our company has been making lightning rods,

it has only been called upon twice to make good its guarantee of adequate lightning protection, on the buildings protected by its product. Since insurance companies allow a credit of 10c on the premium for every \$100 worth of insurance on a building protected from lightning. A system of lightning rods will easily pay for itself in the course of 8 or 10 years, to say nothing of the protection it gives.

C. A. Schnobelen of the same company gave some pointers to be remembered in installing lightning rods so they will give adequate protection. A long point, he said, is not necessary; a short one proves just as efficient. The rods should extend along the ridges of the roof and go to the ground at the four corners of the building. If the building is L or T shaped they should extend down each corner and be grounded. Grounding the rods thru galvanized pipe has proven unsatisfactory; metal pipe should be used. If a metal pipe, rod, or chain, running thru the building, comes within 6 feet of the rods, it too should be grounded.

If lightning rods were to be purchased and installed on a group basis a 20% reduction in price could probably be made. The present average cost for a lightning rod system, installed, is about \$150 per elevator.

FIRE HAZARDS were discussed, and Mr. Wells made it clear that power plants, gasoline, oil, or electric, should be installed in a fire-proof room. Electric motors do not reduce fire hazards unless inclosed in dust proof and fire-proof cases. A single phase motor in the cupola is exceedingly dangerous since elevator men do not ordinarily take as great care of the machinery up there as should be taken. Care should be taken that all motors are kept clean.

All wires are in a much safer condition if inclosed in conduits and the cost so inclosing them is nominal. If insulation becomes worn from a wire, and that portion of the wire comes close to a piece of metal, a spark might result and damage be caused by a dust explosion. Insurance companies reduce the premium rate where all wires are put thru conduits.

LANDLORD'S LEIN was taken up. Posters put up every so often usually have a moral effect upon the farmer that prevents him from bringing in grain that is subject to such a lein. One elevator manager has "This grain is not subject to landlord's lien" printed in red ink across the face of his checks, and says it has afforded splendid protection.

J. K. McGonagle made the report of the auditing com'te and verified the treasurer's report as correct. It was accepted without question.

F. D. Milligan of the resolutions com'te offered the following which were adopted.

Resolutions.

Protest Against Bureaucrats and Regulations.

WHEREAS, We as citizens have a personal, direct interest and responsibility in the present tendency in legislative circles, both local and national, toward regulatory measures and bureaucratic control for all business, which tendency ignores well established economic laws and promotes socialistic and unAmerican theories of government; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That we use our influence and personal franchise as well as our influence as an association of merchants to secure action looking toward the curtailment of bureaucratic activities, relief from the regulatory measures now in force which hamper business unfairly and without advantage to our citizens and a general reduction in the machinery and cost of government, both local, state and national, and to this end be it further

RESOLVED, That we pledge ourselves and our support only to such candidates for public office as by their character and public record justify belief that they will assist in accomplishing the results to which we are here committed and which we consider essential to the general welfare and future prosperity of this country of ours to which we owe and gladly give our allegiance.

Object to Use of Daylight Saving Time.

WHEREAS, The use of so-called Daylight Saving Time is the cause of much confusion and causes the markets to be opened a consid-

erable period each day before authentic information can be gathered and disseminated, and whereas, this is to the disadvantage of country grain dealers; be it

RESOLVED: That we request the Chicago Board of Trade to consider the advisability and feasibility of continuing their sessions as at present on the basis of standard time.

Personal Code of Ethics.

Let us resolve to carefully consider our own personal code as well as our code of business ethics to the end that our contact with the public shall improve if possible the present high standing of our business.

Thanks!

Be it hereby resolved by the Western Grain Dealers' Ass'n here convened—That we extend our most hearty thanks to the Cedar Rapids Grain Trade, the Chamber of Commerce and Citizens of the City for the manner in which they have entertained us, and for the many kindly courtesies shown us.

The nominating com'te, by Mr. Davis, reported the following:

J. R. Murrel, Jr., Cedar Rapids, for pres.; Clifford C. Belz, Conrad, for vice-pres.; J. K. McGonagle, Washta; Geo. Potgeter, Steamboat Rock; J. D. Kent, Des Moines; O. B. Moorehouse, Gildeden; and J. F. Mueller, Calamus, for directors. All were unanimously elected.

At the directors' meeting Geo. A. Wells was re-elected sec'y-treas.

The Quaker Oats Co., National Oats Co. and Penick & Ford Co., extended invitations to those in attendance to visit their plants in the afternoon.

Adjourned *sine die*.

Convention Notes.

Over 200 dealers were registered.

Sioux City was represented by S. A. Steensen.

Omaha was represented by Sec'y F. P. Manchester and B. O. Holmquist.

Lamson Bros. & Co. furnished market quotations during the meeting.

Milwaukee was represented by Frank Bell, and L. J. Keefe, and C. D. Thorsen.

St. Joseph was represented by W. M. Huff of E. G. Cool and L. S. Mead came from Des Moines.

From Kansas City came C. G. Smith; W. E. Grogan of Ernst-Davis Commission Co.; Carl Congleton, and Lee Fuller.

INSURANCE men present included: O. H. Holland, Western Grain Dealers Mutual Fire Ins. Co.; V. E. Butler, and Carl H. Brase, of the Grain Dealers Nat'l Mutual Fire Ins. Co.

At the banquet Milo Vorishek and Carl Arp, comedians, were attired in Irish costumes, and kept their audience in uproar with their jokes about the grain business. They were called back time and again.

THE EXHIBITS included a Munson Attrition Mill, a model of a McMillin Truck and Wagon Dump, a model of a Kewanee Truck Lift, several Superior Elevator Cups, a model of a Carter Disc Separator, a Lord Electric Dump, a Newell Truck Dump, motors, and several samples of ground feeds, belting and spouting.

MACHINERY supply trade, and construction men in attendance were: F. J. Conrad, representing Munson Mill Co.; T. J. Perry of Richardson Scale Co.; J. D. Edgcomb of Kewanee Implement Co.; R. J. S. Carter of Carter-Mayhew Mfg. Co.; M. L. Bremer and A. L. Bremer; H. E. Burkhart, W. J. Blake of Sprout; J. G. Troester, Waldron & Co., and R. R. Mayberry.

Friday afternoon a number of the dealers were taken in automobiles to the new Penick & Ford plant and shown thru many departments. An examination of the various corn products and an explanation of the processes of treating the grain was very interesting to the shippers many of whom also handle feeds. Mr. Bingham of the Grain Dept. saw to it that every visitor took home a can of Penick Golden Syrup.

ST. LOUIS representatives were Frank J. Sommer, R. J. McCleery, Frank Bubbs, H. L. Boudreau, Chester L. Weekes and E. C. King of Nanson Commission Co.

Chicago was represented by C. F. Dodd; V. E. Smith, Pope & Eckhardt Co.; Frank Haines, and W. M. Christie, J. H. Dole & Co.; Wm. M. Hirschey, J. C. Shaffer Grain Co., Burton L. Figeley, J. J. Badenoch Co.; J. A. Schmitz, Chief Weightmaster of the Chicago Board of Trade; E. S. Yeisley, E. W. Bailey & Co.; A. G. Torkelson, L. F. Gates, Harry J. Rogers, A. M. Vorhas, R. E. Disbrow, H. A. Morey, E. M. Wilcox, J. H. Barrett of Lamson Bros. & Co.

IOWA SHIPPERS present included: U. Ludking, Woden; Wm. Bakley, Ogden; C. C. Schulte, Alexander; H. S. Greig, Esterville; A. R. Metcalf, Toledo; R. E. Disbrow, Marshalltown; A. G. Torkelson, Fort Dodge; C. E. Beall, Williams; J. L. Burt, Wilke; C. P. Christensen, Clarksville; O. B. Moorhouse, Glidden; C. E. Harris, Williamsburg; Lee Davis, Scranton; G. D. Mable, Gilbert; H. J. Mighell, Waterloo; P. R. Frazier, Marshalltown; L. W. Larson, Rolfe; C. C. Buck, Iowa Falls; Wm. Wheeler, Adair; Geo. Moulton, Fonda; L. E. Munsinger, Ames; W. A. Galbraith, Sac City; F. C. Warnke, Maynard; S. E. Wilson, Victor; C. E. Burt, Galt; W. R. Burt, Clarion; J. B. Kopel, Marshalltown; N. S. Beale, R. L. Beale, Tama; G. R. Spurgeon, Galva; F. D. Milligan, Jefferson; Chas. Donels, Vinton; J. A. White, Conroy; C. C. Belz, Conrad; J. G. Wray, North Liberty; James Henderson, Winfield; J. F. Mueller, Calamus; R. J. McCleery, Laurel; J. Ohde, Manning; M. W. Brockman, Clarksville; J. K. McGonagle, Washta; Chas. Vanous, Watkins.

THE AMERICAN Telephone & Telegraph Co. dropped its suit against radio station WHN when that station consented to take out a license covering the life of the patent the A. T. & T. claimed was being infringed. The license fee is for \$2,000 and, it is said, the settlement permits WHN to operate for tolls or hire.

B. L. HARGIS recently gave a radio talk on "Can Congress Cure Agricultural Troubles," from WHB, Sweeney radio station, at Kansas City. Too bad Congress did not get the message.

PRACTICAL INFORMATION on the sewing of filled grain sacks is presented in "Sewing Grain Sacks" by J. Koeber, California Experiment Station, Circ. 261 (1923).

Foodstuffs and Financing in Germany.

The trade in foodstuffs in Germany has returned to normal with the stabilization of currency, and various trade adaptations that have been arranged between exporters and German importers. Much of the business is done by European importing houses but it is generally necessary to bring the goods to German ports and deliver them c. i. f., because of the capital and credit stringency there. In a few cases contracts call for delivery to inland points, a recent development.

A great deal of the grain going into Germany goes thru Dutch houses. German millers pay for it in guilders. But the present lack of capital and credit has caused the Dutch houses to provide for payment in 30 to 40 days after arrival. This method limits the amount of grain going into Germany, however, because of the risk taken by the Dutch banks and importers. The unsettled condition of the German currency causes the German millers to buy only for immediate needs.

Several financial plans have been tried in order to maintain supplies. One of them has been fairly successful. A syndicate of German mills has established a revolving credit with Netherlands. As they pass on and pay for what they have received they are allowed more stock up to the limit of the credit.

Improved Rag Doll Seed Corn Tester.

At a time like the present, when good seed corn is scarce and the necessity for testing is, so general, the advantages of a tester that will efficiently and economically show the per cent of germination, freedom from disease, and vitality of the seed, without wasting any good ears, are emphasized. Most of these requirements are met by the ordinary rag doll tester now in common use.

But the farmer wishing to plant disease-free seeds finds the ordinary rag doll unsatisfactory. Tho it tests up to twenty ears at one time, one ear in those twenty may be affected by mold, in which event the whole test may prove a failure. Mold from diseased test seeds frequently permeate the whole doll and the test reader is unable to tell which seedlings are affected. If the person testing were to throw away the twenty ears without further consideration, on the assumption that all of them were affected, an appalling waste of valuable seed corn would result.

A sheet of glazed paper added to the ordinary rag doll was found by the Purdue Experiment Station to insulate the test kernels against each other and prevent the spores of mold, or any other disease, spreading from the affected kernels to healthy ones. The test reader will be able to tell exactly which ears are diseased and discard them, by its use. The glazed paper, as a secondary advantage, holds the seedlings roots in place so that at the

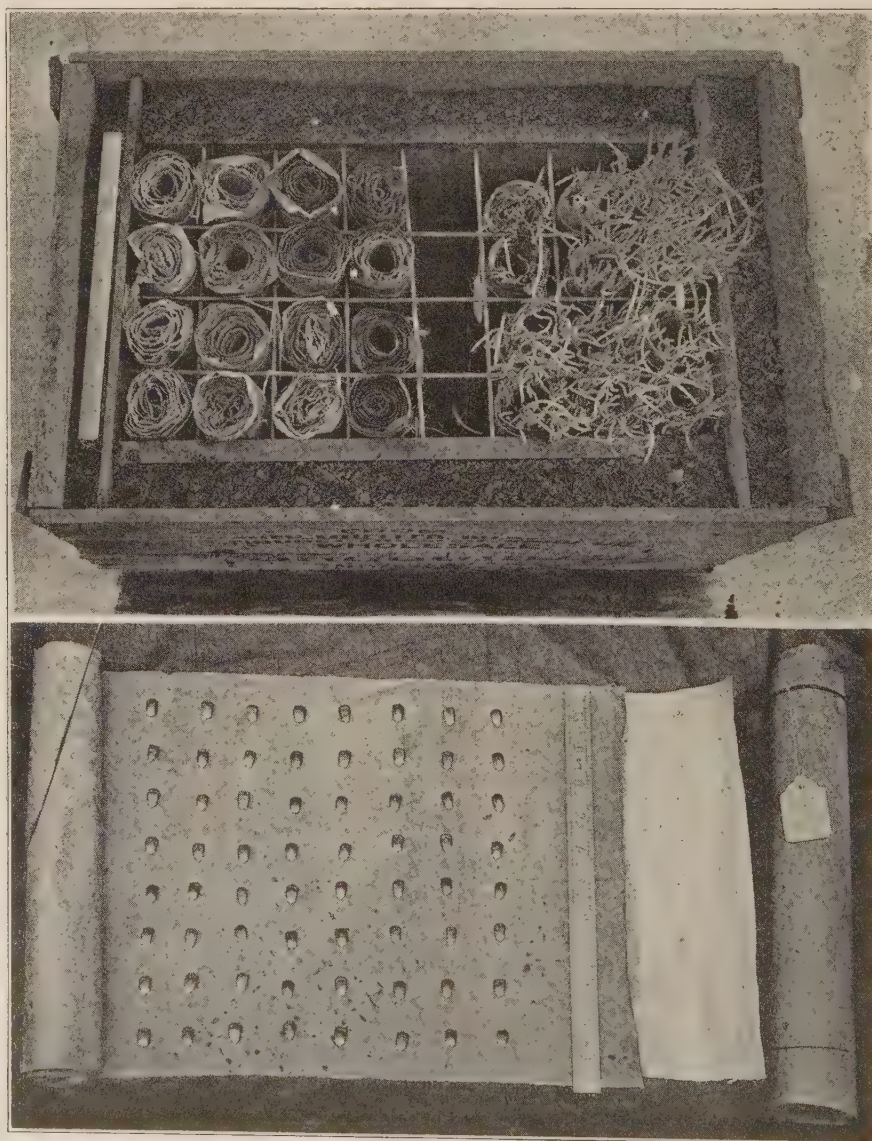
end of the seven days test the doll may be easily unrolled without displacing the sprouted kernels.

It was found in experiments conducted with this new method that a stiff, pearl water finish, fibre paper, or the fibre wrapping paper ordinarily used by butchers for wrapping meat, effected the most satisfactory results. Either can be readily secured from any paper company. Newspaper, or ordinary wrapping paper is unsuitable.

Bleached, or unbleached, muslin serve equally well for making the doll. The recommended dimensions are 12x54 inches for each doll, which is large enough to accommodate 20 rows of 8 kernels each. The glazed paper should be at least 6 inches longer than the muslin and of the same width.

It is important that the operation of making the doll be conducted on a clean surface, as a precaution against mold spores getting into it and interfering with the test. Old newspapers will serve admirably. The glazed paper is spread out upon this surface first. Then the muslin should be wet, slightly wrung out, and laid on the glazed paper in such a manner that at least 3 inches of the paper extends past each end of the cloth. This gives bulk for starting the roll and sufficient paper at the end to cover the doll.

Most corn experts advise taking 8 kernels from each ear of corn to be tested. They should be taken in a spiral around the ear, beginning at the butt and ending at the tip,



Below is the Modified Rag Doll Seed Corn Tester with kernels placed germ side down. At the right is the Doll rolled up ready to be placed in the Germinator Box. Above is the Germinator Box with newly made Dolls at left and 7-day Dolls at right.

thus 'using a kernel from every portion of the ear. Lay these across the muslin at regular intervals, leaving an inch of space clear at each end of the row. The kernels should be placed face down with the heart or germ next to the cloth, and the tips all pointing in one direction—down, because the seedling roots grow downward and sprout quickest in that position.

Each row represents one ear and twenty such rows can be laid the length of the doll, allowing a 2-inch margin at each end and 2 inches between the rows. In rolling up the doll be careful that it is not rolled either too loosely or too tightly.

A rubber band placed about each end will hold the roll together. The top end should be immediately tagged and the range of numbers representing the ears being tested indicated, lest the doll be accidentally placed in the germinator box with the tips of the kernels pointing up instead of down. Make sure the doll is damp before placing the kernels.

Indicate on the tag the range of ear-numbers represented in the doll, and the date, as "41-60, Apr. 1," and the doll will be ready for the germinator box. No other numbering is necessary nor is it of great value to use guiding lines on the cloth. With a slight amount of practice the kernels can be laid precisely between them.

The germinator consists of an outer and an inner box with damp sawdust between them, and cross-rods on the top of the inner box. The inner box should measure 12x24 inches and should be 18 inches deep, inside dimensions. The size of the outer box makes little difference as long as it is large enough to permit 2 inches of sawdust filling around the sides.

Heavy wires will serve very well for the cross rods in the inner box. They should be spaced at 3-inch intervals each way, and inserted about 3 inches from the top. This allows room for placing 32 dolls in the box.

The bottom and sides of the inner box should be perforated with numerous small holes to permit the free circulation of air from the damp sawdust among the dolls. Over the bottom should be laid 3 inches of damp sawdust, covered by a gunny sack, for the dolls to rest upon.

After fitting the inner box into the outer tightly pack the space between the walls with damp sawdust and set the whole upon strips of wood to facilitate the drainage of water thru the bottom. If the strips of wood are thick and hold the germinator high enough, a large, shallow, tin pan can be placed beneath to catch the drainage.

In the squares of the inner box place the dolls with top end up so the tips of the kernels will be pointing down. Wet a couple of jute or gunny sacks, throw them over the top of the doll-filled germinator, and keep in a warm place.

It is necessary, after placing the dolls, to thoroly sprinkle them twice each day, because the glazed paper has a drying effect on the germinating muslin. In addition the covering bags and the sawdust should be kept moist.

A temperature of 75 to 85 degrees Fahrenheit is best suited to germination, and most favorable to the growth of the disease organisms which affect seed corn. If carried in, or on, the seed they will be in evidence at the end of the 7-day germination period.

At the end of that time the test will be ready to read and the dolls may be taken out of the germinator and unrolled. The per cent of germination will be readily apparent and a little closer inspection will reveal the ears that are sending out shoots, or plumules, of poor vitality. Dark areas on seeds or sprouts will indicate the ears affected by mold and root rot.

Ears of seed corn showing one dead or weakly kernel in the 8 used in the test, are relatively unfit for seed. In all probability that kernel came from a portion of the ear where all the kernels are dead or weak.

Insulation paper which has once been used cannot be used again. It is imperative that new paper be used with each test. If the muslin is boiled as a precaution against living spores of disease organisms which affect corn, it will serve again.

The size of doll and germinator box herein described is arbitrary, the most convenient for ordinary use. It will test 640 ears—enough to plant 40 acres of corn.

The particular advantage of the modified rag doll in testing is its ability to distinguish between diseased and healthy ears of seed corn. In tests made by Purdue University's experimental department it was found that diseased corn of the type discarded thru information derived from the modified rag doll, yielded from five to ten bushels less per acre than the disease-free seed.

Why Mail Is Lost.

The moving season is again with us. More than 600,000 changes of address were filed with the Chicago post office during the year just past, according to a statement issued by Postmaster Arthur C. Lueder, but there were many thousands who moved and did not file a change of address with the post office with the result that many pieces of first-class mail and parcel post remained undelivered, and great quantities of circular matter and newspapers were destroyed.

If you move, notify us promptly, giving the old and new addresses.

A Farmer's Opinion of the Wheat Pool.

Walter Musgrave, a Kansas farmer, writes the *Western Kansas World*, Wakeeney, Kan., as follows:

This is not a progressive move but is really a very dangerous and mistaken idea, which will bring disappointment to those who are misled into signing this contract which deprives us of our right of sale upon a direct cash and competitive market, which is, (thanks to the interest of the mill and elevator companies) within reach of every wheat grower in the grain belt.

It is pointed out to us that this proposition will dispense with the middlemen and shorten the route between the producer and consumer which is a very mistaken idea, for no organization can operate without expense.

How can we expect that an organization which owns neither mills, elevators or warehouses can take our wheat, ship it to a central point, pay storage and all other added charges then in turn sell it to the very people whom by our contract we are forbidden to sell to, and yet pay us a profit and still reduce the cost to the consumer. So instead of dispensing with the middleman we are only adding one more, to the list.

Wheat in a sense is a worthless product to us until it reaches the hands of the miller who determines its value by the amount of flour it will produce. And in as much as its value is determined by the mills does it not seem reasonable that the shortest route to the miller would be the cheapest. As they together with the elevator companies own and operate facilities for handling this grain in each and every town does it not seem reasonable that they are in a position to handle our grain in the most efficient way.

Can any farmer go into one of our towns and see the enormous amount of money that has been spent for mills and elevators to handle our grain on a strictly cash basis and honestly say that they are not a good thing for us. And yet by joining this organization we are trying to drive those very people out of business and move those facilities beyond our reach.

The proposed organization compels us to place our wheat in its hands without reserve and refuses us the right to sell elsewhere. But in return promises us nothing except that it will place our wheat upon the market and after deducting the expense of handling pays us the balance whatever that might be.

Most farmers in the wheat belt have obligations upon which they are paying heavy interest and which they expect to pay with the money received from the sale of wheat. When our wheat is sold direct to the mill or elevator company we receive cash in full for it with which we can pay our obligations and stop the interest. But if we place our wheat in the proposed "Pool" we receive at the time of delivering about 40 to 45 per cent of its supposed value the balance to remain in its hands without drawing one cent of interest yet we must go on paying interest upon our obligations until they are paid.

Purchase of Grain in Another State Does Not Violate Foreign Corporation Law.

L. B. Spracher & Co., of Sioux Falls, S. D., sold over the 'phone 6,000 bus. of oats thru the manager at Fort Dodge, Ia., of the Trans-Mississippi Grain Co., main office Omaha, Neb., to be shipped via a route taking transit at Burlington, Ia., for St. Louis, Mo.

Signing the confirmation Spracher & Co. erased the words "St. Louis, Mo." and substituted "Chicago frt.," but later agreed to the original confirmation. Spracher & Co. loaded 51,020 lbs. into a car at Sibley, Ia., billed it at 80,000 lbs., and were paid for 80,000, but never shipped any more.

When the Trans-Mississippi Grain Co. brot suit for breach of contract the defense was that plaintiff had not complied with the foreign corporation law and could not recover for a transaction that was doing business in South Dakota. Plaintiff contended it was interstate commerce. The court decided in favor of plaintiff, Mar. 7, 1924, holding:

While the particular point or points from which the shipments were to be made were not specified in the confirmation, it appears from the evidence that points either in Iowa or South Dakota must have been contemplated by the parties. From the words "track, St. Louis, Missouri," it is clear that the contemplated terminus was St. Louis. From the clause "To be shipped from the stations and via route taking transit at Burlington for St. Louis," interstate shipments were necessarily contemplated. We do not deem it necessary to state the details of the respective arguments. It is clear to us that the contract was one calling for shipments in interstate commerce, and the mere fact that the shipments from Sibley, Iowa, to Burlington, Iowa, was not traced further does not alter the situation. *Lenke v. Farmers Grain Co.*, 258 U. S. 50, 42 Sup. Ct. 244, 66 L. Ed. 458; *Dahnke-Walker Milling Co. v. Bondurant*, 257 U. S. 282, 42 Sup. Ct. 106, 66 L. Ed. 239.

This being a transaction in interstate commerce our foreign corporation law does not apply. *Sioux Remedy Co. v. Cope*, 235 U. S. 197, 35 Sup. Ct. 57, 59 L. Ed. 193.—Supreme Court of South Dakota. 197 N. W. Rep. 686.

Receiverships Are Costly.

Ed Nutter has lost his suit to cut down the receiver's fee of \$3,500 and the attorney's fee of \$4,250 in the receivership proceedings of the Canton Grain Co., owned entirely by himself.

Nutter had a line of elevators in North Dakota and Minnesota, and in 1921 did not have enough grain to meet the demand of ticket-holders, so that to avoid criminal proceedings against him, it was decided after advising with the Lamb-McGregor Co., which had been financing his Canton Grain Co., that the Lamb-McGregor Co. should bring suit on its claim for \$33,777.96 in order to throw the company into receivership. This would give an opportunity to settle with ticket-holders. The plan was carried out, altho the Canton Company was not insolvent. All claims were paid in full and the receiver has turned over several thousand dollars to Mr. Nutter.

The Supreme Court of Minnesota in a decision given Feb. 21, 1924, said:

Seven of the district judges heard the parties and agreed upon the amounts. No creditor is affected, for all have been paid in full. Mr. Nutter, the real appellant, is the only person interested as the sole remaining stockholder of the now defunct corporation, its time of existence having expired. The court below could well conclude that the result of the receiver's and his attorneys' efforts had been more than ordinarily beneficial to all concerned, and especially so to Mr. Nutter. And the latter being the only person concerned in the assets of the corporation, the court might well give effect to his agreement with Lamb-McGregor Co. in respect to its expenses in connection with the receivership and the payment of its claim. Under the evidence adduced this court cannot hold that the fees are too high for the services rendered. No good purpose would be served by further detail of what was accomplished.

The claim that the receiver's account should be surcharged because of damages to Mr. Nutter from the sale of the tract of land referred to has no merit. The correspondence between him and the receiver clearly shows that the land was sold with the approval of Mr. Nutter.—197 N. W. 487.

Railroad Claims

[From an Address by Owen L. Coon before the Western Grain Dealers Association]

Clear Record.—The mere fact that a car has a clear record does not mean that no grain has escaped in transit. Not by any means. There are too many factors of possible and probable negligence in transportation of a carload of bulk grain for any carrier to successfully maintain such a position. But, the fact that a carrier has a clear record, even tho it is a negative record, is sufficient to force a compromise settlement on the part of the shipper at less than 100c on the dollar. Such compromises are usually offered and accepted because it is impossible to determine whether the claimed difference in weight is simply an error in scale weight, or whether the car actually leaked in transit with no record being made of the same.

Today there is only one railroad operating in the State of Iowa that does not accord the country shipper fair treatment on his clear record claims. That railroad is the Chicago & North Western Ry. The shippers on this railroad are not receiving their just dues on claims of this character. The Rock Island Ry., the C. B. & Q. and the Milwaukee, all take into consideration the fact that the grain may have been lost in transit, and a record never obtained of the same. As such they accord some reasonable compromise settlement, depending upon the reliance that can be placed in the shipper's loading scales. I can hardly voice too strongly my personal sentiments as to the unfair treatment, in fact, unusual treatment by the Chicago & North Western Ry. of this particular class of claims.

Country shippers can improve loading weights. If some of you men would dust off your scales more frequently, would watch the compensator on your automatic scales, would test the weight of several drafts when loading a car with an automatic scale, and then would keep a detailed record of the closing and opening numbers of the drafts loaded, you would be in a position to more fully and more completely enforce your legal rights on shortage claims, not only when the cars leak, but when they have a clear record as well.

Remember that the obligation rests upon the shipper in the first instance to prove a correct loading weight and a correct unloading weight.

Claims for decline in market during delay in transit more than any other are neglected by the country shipper. If a car is shipped on the first of the month, and is due on the 7th of the month, and does not arrive until the 10th of the month, you have a legal, legitimate claim for any drop in the market price between the 7th and the 10th. The question generally arises, how much time is the carrier to be allowed to transport cars from origin to destination? The basis that is generally used at the present time in the settlement of claims is an allowance of 50 miles per day—that is, if a car has 350 miles to move, an allowance of seven days to the carrier would be made.

The carriers tell you that it cost, say, \$1.78 on every car of grain to adjust freight claims in the year 1921. In the fixing of freight rates, an item of cost in reality the same as insurance is allowed the carrier. When, therefore, you sustain a loss through decline in market and delay in transit, you have just as much legal and moral right to file such a claim as if you had insurance on a building, had paid for such insurance, and the building had been burned by fire. If you are not paid for such losses when you do sustain them, you are simply paying for something to which you are entitled which you never received.

Claims which are for deterioration in grade during delay in transit is the class of claims you particularly want to guard against during the spring and summer months of this year. Corn, especially, during the germinating season of the spring of the year gets out of condition very rapidly if it sustains the slightest delay in transit. This condition will be exaggerated this year because of the quantity of soft corn in northwest Iowa. This grain is certainly a perishable commodity and must be handled by the carriers as such. It is not necessary for you to show that the grain when loaded was of a No. 1 grade, or even a No. 3 grade. It is necessary, however, for you to be able to make an affidavit, setting forth, first, that the corn was cold and sweet when loaded, and that in the second place, it had a moisture content of a certain per cent. If the carrier delays the shipment, and it arrives in sample grade heating condition, and you are able to furnish an affidavit in support of your claim, setting forth the two facts above suggested, you have a legal claim for the loss, arising out of the deterioration in grade. It is very important that moisture tests be made on this grain at the country shipping station, however, if you want to recover that portion of such losses to which you may be entitled.

"Does a claim have to be filed within six months?" My personal answer to such question is that such is not necessary where the shipper is in a position to affirmatively prove

the carrier guilty of negligence. You must, however, do one of two things. You must either be in a position to prove that a claim was filed on the shipment within six months, or if such cannot be done, you must be able to show where and how and when the carrier has been negligent. Certainly, such a rule is fair—because if the shipper who does not follow his car to destination is in a position to, nevertheless, prove where and how the carrier has been guilty of negligence, certainly, then the employees of the railroad who actually handled the shipment must know even more about such negligence than the absent shipper himself. The purpose of the filing of a claim within six months is to give the carrier some reasonable notice of the defect in their service that a proper investigation may be made; where, however, they already have advance notice of such negligence and wrong doing, the necessity for the filing of a claim in order to give them such notice is obviously overcome.

Anti-railroad agitation rests with the carriers themselves—thru the failure on the part of many of them in the past and at the present time, thru the failure of a few of them to meet their claim obligations in a businesslike manner. If a carrier has a claim against you for demurrage or undercharge—you generally have to pay it and pay it in a hurry. Why can't a railroad meet their business obligations on claims in exactly the same manner, when in the form of freight rates they are collecting an item that is presumed to be sufficient to pay your legitimate losses? Why should you have to wait six months to a year for a fair adjustment of your claims? Definite advice on 90% of them should be given by a freight claim department, within ninety days from the date of filing. If such is not done, something is wrong, and a change should be made by the carrier's management.

Today, for example, the C. & N-W. Ry., thru one department is spending considerable time and money in the attempt to secure fair legislation for itself and its stockholders. This is fitting and proper. Yet how inconsistent is their position when through another department, they (1) decline all clear record cars from country points without exception, regardless of what the facts in any individual case may show; (2) decline all claims not filed within six months without exception, regardless of whether they are negligent or not. Through one department it is seeking fair legislation, yet thru another department, pursuing policies clearly unfair and unjust. Notice in my dealings with the Rock Island, the C. B. & Q., the Illinois Central, the Santa Fe, the Missouri Pacific, that a businesslike policy is now formulated and claim differences are now adjusted on a business basis. Why can't the C. & N-W. Ry., and one or two other grain carrying trunk lines conduct their freight claim matters in a similar manner.

The good will of the customers of any business is a large factor in making it a success or a failure. The sooner all carriers come to adopt a policy of meeting their claim obligations squarely and fairly, the more quickly in all probability will they obtain that legislation and forms of regulation to which they are entitled.

SOUTHWESTERN MILLERS League held its annual meeting at Kansas City Apr. 23. One of the important subjects taken up was that of incorporating carrying charges into flour contracts when selling for future delivery. Why not?

Federal Government Aid for Co-operative Promoters.

B. F. Yoakum's plan for co-operative marketing has been introduced in the House of Representatives by Congressman Aswell of Louisiana. It has administration support. A loan of \$10,000,000 at 4½ per cent to the Interstate Farm Marketing Ass'n is provided for by the bill to meet the organization expenses of national and subsidiary state organizations within the nine zones into which the country is to be divided. Purchase and control of warehouses is involved in the scheme.

Representative Williams of Michigan introduced a bill Apr. 16 providing for an advance of \$15,000,000 to meet the expenses during the first two years of a federal system of marketing farm products, to be administered by a board of 7 members, including the sec'ys of agriculture and commerce. Local co-operative concerns would be brot into clearing house ass'ns, to include commission merchants, wholesalers and large consumers.

Spying by Federal Trade Commission Checked.

The Supreme Court of the United States on Mar. 17, 1924, made it clear that individuals, firms and corporations not engaged in the transportation business can not be required by the Federal Trade Commission to produce their records for inspection.

Complying with a Senate resolution the Commission demanded that records, contracts, memoranda and correspondence of the American Tobacco Co., and the P. Lorillard Co. be produced for inspection and making copies. When refused, the Commission asked the district court of New York for an order compelling the production, but the court denied the request and now the Supreme Court has affirmed the ruling of the lower court against the Commission.

Justice Holmes of the Supreme Court said: The mere facts of carrying on a commerce not confined within state lines and of being organized as a corporation do not make men's affairs public, as those of a railroad company now may be. *Smith v. Interstate Commerce Commission*, 245 U. S. 33, 43, 38 Sup. Ct. 30, 62 L. Ed. 135. Anyone who respects the spirit as well as the letter of the Fourth Amendment would be loath to believe that Congress intended to authorize one of its subordinate agencies to sweep all our traditions into the fire (*Interstate Commerce Commission v. Brimson*, 154 U. S. 447, 479, 14 Sup. Ct. 1125, 38 L. Ed. 1047), and to direct fishing expeditions into private papers on the possibility that they may disclose evidence of crime. We do not discuss the question whether it could do so if it tried, as nothing short of the most explicit language would induce us to attribute to Congress that intent.

The interruption of business, the possible revelation of trade secrets, and the expense that compliance with the Commission's wholesale demand would cause are the least considerations. It is contrary to the first principles of justice to allow a search through all the respondents' records, relevant or irrelevant, in the hope that something will turn up. The unwillingness of this court to sustain such a claim is shown in *Harriman v. Interstate Commerce Commission*, 211 U. S. 407, 29 Sup. Ct. 115, 53 L. Ed. 253, and as to correspondence, even in the case of a common carrier, in *United States v. Louisville & Nashville R. R. Co.*, 236 U. S. 318, 335, 35 Sup. Ct. 363, 59 L. Ed. 598. The question is a different one where the State granting the charter gives its Commission power to inspect.

The right of access given by the statute is to documentary evidence—not to all documents, but to such documents as are evidence. The analogies of the law do not allow the party wanting evidence to call for all documents in order to see if they do not contain it. Some ground must be shown for supposing that the documents called for do contain it.

The investigations and complaints seem to have been only on hearsay and suspicion; but even if they were induced by substantial evidence under oath the rudimentary principles of justice that we have laid down would apply. We can not attribute to Congress an intent to defy the Fourth Amendment or even to come so near to doing so as to raise a serious question of constitutional law.—44 Sup. Ct. Rep. 336.

The Fourth Amendment, to the Constitution of the United States, referred to by the Court, reads as follows:

Article IV. The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

The decision of the lower court in this case was published rather fully in the Grain Dealers Journal of Dec. 25, 1922, page 836.

Australian Pools Lose Patrons.

The New South Wales Wheat Pool is handling smaller grain receipts this year than last, according to the Lindley Walker Co-operative Wheat Co., in its report to Broomhall. Except in South Australia, pool receipts are moderate in quantity and in proportion to the crop because of the active competition of millers and private shippers.

Under Australian marketing conditions pools should be unusually successful. The inefficiency of the pooling system is readily apparent when Australian farmers refuse to patronize it. The significance of a further falling off of patrons from Australian wheat pools should be carefully noted by American farmers.

Federal Bean Grading.

Data is being collected to establish grades of dry edible beans, by W. A. Wheeler, of the Hay, Feed and Seed Division of the United States Department of Agriculture, who is rapidly accumulating information. A laboratory has been equipped for handling this data. Tho no special funds are available for this work the Department has found it possible to carry on these activities in connection with other work for which funds have been provided. Thus some preliminary work is possible.

The grades eventually established, it is expected, will take into consideration the methods of marketing, kinds of equipment used in preparation for market, and the fact that grades which are not a benefit to the market shall be excluded. Special attention is being given to the small white, or pea bean, pinto beans, and red kidney beans, at present. Other varieties will be taken up as soon as possible.

WALTER ROBINSON, general manager of the Washington Wheat Growers Ass'n, Spokane, Wash., has gone to Rome, Italy, as one of the 9 representatives of the United States at the coming meeting of the International Institute of Agriculture. This meeting is held every 2 years to formulate plans for issuing worldwide information on agricultural crops and conditions. Mr. Robinson will be gone about 60 days, part of which time he expects to spend in visiting other European countries to study agricultural conditions.

Re-Cleaned Screenings.

There seems little likelihood of the flow of screenings from the prairie farms to the head of the lakes being lessened, and the elevators here will have to accept conditions as they are and stand prepared to do the cleaning of grain for the farmer.

The suggestion that the country elevator ought to be equipped with machinery for cleaning the seeds out of grain and thus relieve the terminals has been rejected, as taking too much of the time of the country house, which would be compelled to slow up the grain movement at the critical time in order to carry out the process.

The value of the screenings as a food for sheep has been demonstrated for several years and this winter they have been used by Emil Anderson on his farm for fattening cattle. With nothing but his own home-grown hay and re-cleaned screenings he has made a complete success of the work and the cattle have thrived as well on this feed and in this climate as they could have done East or West.—*Ft. William Times-Journal*.

New Grain Door.

A new grain door which is claimed to be leakproof has a lifting capacity that will exceed the pressure of grain, or any other commodity shipped in bulk, can be raised and lowered automatically, can be held in position under the roof of the car, taking up only about 4 or 5 inches of space in that position, and will outwear the life of the box car it is installed on, is coming to the attention of railroads. Departing widely from the construction of the ordinary railroad car door, this new contrivance is arranged inside the door posts and opens or closes thru a vertical movement. Heavy pressure of grain, or other bulk commodities, will merely cause it to shut tighter, instead of tending to burst it open, as is the case with many grain doors. No crow-bar is necessary to start the opening. The operator merely pulls on an endless chain which furnishes enough extra purchasing power to make the initial movement easily.

The door is made up in a plurality of horizontal sections hinged together in such a manner that they will fold parallel into the width of one section. Either heavy sheet steel or planks serve in the construction of the sections. Angle strips, secured to the outer edges of each section, lap back, forming a groove for the outer edges of guiding plates. The guiding plates, fastened to the inside of the door-posts, curve inward at the top, and are secured in spaced relation to the roof of the car. Door sections are hinged together.

Close to the outside edges of the bottom section, and fastened to it, are angle members running parallel to the guide plates. A roller, secured to the upper end of each member, bears against the guide plates and facilitates handling.

The door opens and closes by means of an endless chain and a pulley. A rotating, horizontal bar is fastened to the tops of the door-posts. A sheave makes the bar larger in diameter near the rotating pulley than at the other end. A chain, fastened securely to the small end of the bar by a screw-eye, makes a half-dozen turns about the member and passes over a sheave, fastened slightly higher, under the car roof.

The chain passes from this rotating sheave thru two pulleys secured to the bottom corners of the lowest section of the door, back over another roller secured under the roof of the car and is fastened to a screw-eye in the enlarged section of the shaft. When the bar is turned by pulling on the endless chain, which passes over the rotating pulley, this lifting chain unwinds from the small end of the shaft and winds up on the large end. Thus it is taken up faster than it is given out and, tightening, starts the initial movement of the

door. When all the chain is unwound from the small end it is taken up again by that portion and the door raises much more rapidly.

After the door is lifted part way the upper section falls back and latches on either side engage other latches on the next section to hold the upper section securely parallel to the second. The door can be lifted to a position under the roof so that the doorway is clear for loading or unloading the car. In any position it is securely held by a ratchet on the pulley of the rotating shaft.

To close the door it is only necessary to disengage the ratchet and gravity will cause the sections automatically to slide shut. The latches holding the upper sections parallel are automatically released by chains fastened to the under beams in the roof of the car, when the door reaches a certain partially closed position.

Hooks are provided on the sides of the door frame to engage screw-eyes on the sections, that the door may be securely held in place after being lowered. The proper slots are made in these for the insertion of car seals.

Clarence H. Foss, of Minot, N. D., the inventor, declares this door would prove more economical than the present clumsy wooden contrivances used by the carriers, and would prevent the loss of grain in transit.

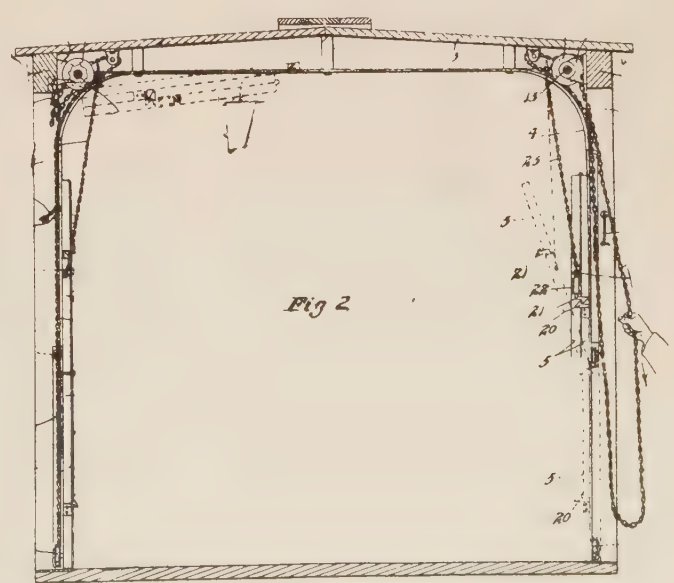
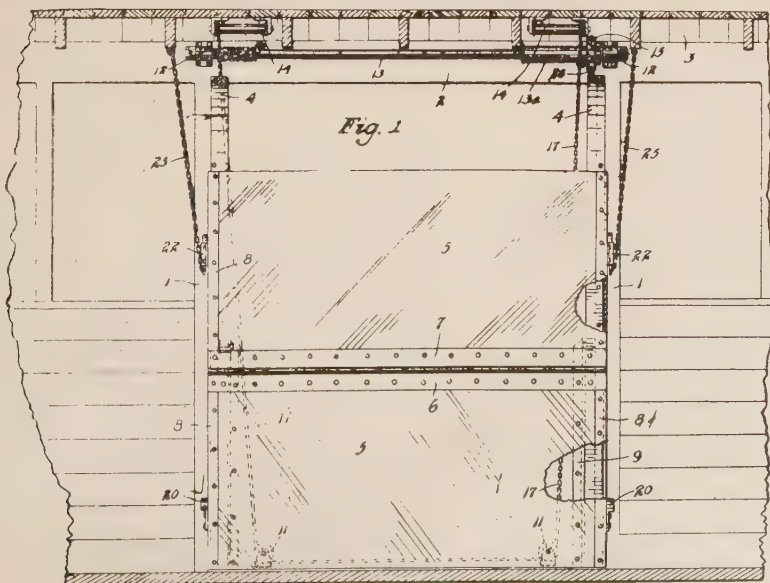
LINCOLN, NEB.—At a meeting recently called here by corn growers' ass'ns of Iowa and Illinois, over 100 farmers agreed to hold their corn this fall until prices set by the Corn Growers Ass'n were effective, that they might make a reasonable margin over cost of production. Following the meeting, representatives from each county met and selected chairmen to further the work of organization in their respective counties. All the members expecting higher prices will plant a larger acreage.

Coaxing Smiles

[Write the story of your funniest grain trade experience to the Journal and you will receive one dollar for each story published. Address The Smile Coaxer, care Grain Dealers Journal.]

Export Duty to Blame for Low Price of Wheat.

During the early part of the threshing season last fall several farmers were sitting in my office discussing the low price of wheat, when one of them remarked: "I can tell you why we ain't gettin' more for our wheat. It is on account of the high tariff. Why, do you know we have to pay the United States Government fifteen cents on every bushel of wheat we send out of the country?" I did not get into this argument.—Missouri Dealer.



New Grain Door Invented by Clarence H. Foss.

Seeds

GREEN BAY, WIS.—Nicholas Meyer, Green Bay seedsman, died Apr. 2, of heart failure.

THE WESTERN SEEDMEN'S Ass'n held its annual meeting on Apr. 19, at Omaha, Neb.

SOUTHERN SEEDSMEN'S Ass'n will hold its annual meeting June 12, 13 and 14, at Atlanta, Ga.

MONTREAL, QUE.—March receipts of flaxseed were 55,463 bus. compared with 59,423 bus. for March 1923.

WATKINS, IA.—Farmers are beginning to use clover to build up much of the run-down soil.—Watkins Grain Co.

EL PASO, TEX.—Murray Seed Store has been incorporated by F. T. Buell, R. H. Buell and M. J. Murray. Capital, \$10,000.

CALAMUS, IA.—Farmers are taking considerable interest in sweet clover because of its soil building properties.—J. F. Mueller.

WILMINGTON, DEL.—Cayuga Seed & Produce Co. has been incorporated with capital stock of \$100,000 to grow seeds and bulbs.

LOS ANGELES, CAL.—This market received 12 cars of milo maize and kaffir corn during March. Receipts of March 1923 were 22 cars.

SMITHFIELD, UTAH.—The Cache Valley Seed Co. has been dissolved. The Cache Valley Seed & Produce Co., under the management of J. S. McCann, now operates in its place.

CHICAGO, ILL.—Vaughan's Seed Store has been recently moved into the firm's new building. New store fixtures are being gradually installed so as to not interfere with business.

OSHKOSH, WIS.—The Smith Seed Co. has been incorporated by Morris Smith, Marion Smith, and Mary McMahon to deal in seeds and farming supplies. Capital stock, \$10,000.

ST. ANTHONY, IDA.—Northrup, King & Co., Minneapolis, Minn., recently purchased a warehouse, with a capacity of about 20,000 bushels, here. They expect to install some new machinery.

RESERVE, MONT.—Occident Elevator shipped one carload of registered marquis wheat this spring. This is all sold in small lots to the farmers in this vicinity.—Viggo Petersen, Occident Elevator Co.

GOSHEN, IND.—C. Dendmfsky's Sons expects to resume their seed business in the near future and to that purpose is building a one-story brick building at the rear of the present business to house the project.

MANITOWOC, WIS.—The Manitowoc Seed Co. is erecting a 60x120 ft., four-story addition to its present plant. This building will be of reinforced concrete and will be ready for occupancy about Aug. 1.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The House of Representatives rejected a proposed appropriation of \$300,000 to pay for seeds for Congressmen to distribute next year. The vote was 79 to 46. Now let it stay dead.

TOLEDO, O.—Clover is in good demand on moderate set-backs. Trade active. Some profit-taking and hedging sales against seed that may have to be carried over on the advance. Anticipate a trading market for a while until more is known of the coming crop. For the present favor taking advantage of the wide swings in either direction. We have been receiving some damage reports, but recent general rains should give the growing crop sufficient moisture and revive many fields that were thought to be entirely killed out.—Southworth & Co.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.—Among the com'ites appointed by the pres. of the Chamber of Commerce is one on Arbitration of Dried Peas and Beans; J. V. Lauer, Chas. Coughlin, Roy

I. Campbell, Wm. R. Madden, W. F. Lodde; and another on Arbitration of Grass and Clover Seed; J. J. Crandall, F. W. Kellogg, H. B. Courteen, Hugo Teweles, and J. V. Lauer.

TOLEDO, O.—Clover seed market has ruled firm the past week with trade rather limited. Shipping demand has been disappointing. There has not been the usual demand from carlot buyers which would indicate that they have supplied the bulk of their requirements. October seed has ruled steady with trade extremely light. Scattered damage reports do not stir up outside trade. Looks as though investors were waiting for a setback.—C. A. King & Co.

CHICAGO, ILL.—John Charles Vaughan, pioneer Chicago horticulturist and veteran seedsman, died at his home on the night of Apr. 12. The founder of Vaughan's Seed Store, Incorporated, was 73 years old, a member of the American Seed Trade Ass'n, Society of American Florists, and the Horticultural Society of Chicago. His widow, Mrs. Martha Throop Vaughan, and two sons, Dr. Roger Throop Vaughan and Leonard Holden Vaughan, survive him.

MOST ORCHARD grass, redbud, timothy, fox-tail, Kentucky blue grass, and rough stalked meadow grass germinate better in diffused light, or sunlight than in darkness, but about 50% of meadow fescue germinates best in darkness, according to "Daylight Germination Best Method for Some Varieties of Seed," by G. Wieringa. Canada blue grass germinated about 17 per cent in darkness, 62 in diffused light, and 94 in sunlight, as shown by investigations in the progress at the State Seed Testing Station, Wageningen, Netherlands.

IN A TALK before a meeting of corn raisers, at Danville, Ill., Prof. J. C. Hackleman, crops expert of the U. of I. college of agriculture, said it was his belief that Vermilion county would not require shipments of seed from outside. Ear tests would prove that there is a sufficient supply in the county. He continued that where the corn had been thoroly dried so it did not contain more than 15 or 16 per cent moisture before freezing weather set in, it would be usually good for seed. But he warned the farmers that individual ear tests was the only way to be sure of the germination ability of seed corn this season.

IN NEW JERSEY Experiment Station buckwheat from seed of five different weight grades was grown in solution cultures under nearly similar conditions. The seed of high medium weight produced better plants than lighter or excessively heavy seed, and, excepting the latter, the order of superiority of the plants corresponded to the order of seed weight. Plants from heavier seeds were better than those from lighter seeds and this superiority was maintained from early seedling phase to maturity. "The Relation of Seed Weight to the Growth of Buckwheat in Culture Solution," by D. Schmidt, is detailed in Soil Science, 15, (1923), No. 4.

THE WITTER Seed Bill, which recently passed the Assembly of the New York State Legislature and will soon come before the Senate, is being vigorously opposed by the Seeds Com'ite of the New York Produce Exchange and the N. Y. State Seed Legislation Com'ite of the American Seed Trade Ass'n, and members of the trade in that state. The chief point of controversy lies in that the labels on all bags of seed containing buckhorn must carry a statement to the effect that "noxious weed" is present. Buckhorn, it is pointed out, is a common weed all over the state and a certain percentage of it is found in imported as well as domestic seeds, of the best quality that can be produced.

SEEDS SHOULD be carried on the same freight rate basis as wheat was the contention of the Peppard Seed Co. and the Rudy-Patrick Seed Co., of Kansas City, in a recent case before

the Interstate Commerce Commission. These companies were awarded the decision and will recover \$30,000 in overcharges on sudan seed shipments from Texas, made during a period of seven years. Attorneys for the complainants began the fight in 1921. The Barteldes Seed Co., Lawrence, Kan., and the Mangelsdorf Seed Co., Atchison, Kan., filed additional claims. The Rock Island and the Santa Fe railroads were defendants and they will have to reimburse the shippers.

TOLEDO, O.—Propaganda against imported seed scared many farmers away from clover entirely. It proved a boomerang against the very people who expected to profit by it. The point is this. Will the reaction from it prove beneficial to those who held on to their seed and that the demand next year will be two-fold? Watch the October. It will reflect the sentiment as the farmer realizes he was duped and let a year go by detrimental to the soil. Crop rotation was interfered with and next year he's going back to red clover. The propaganda was all right against Italian seed, but all wrong against other countries. Clover is one of the best legumes possible to use, but so confusing have been the various reports put out that many farmers decided not to use clover at all.—J. F. Zahm & Co.

Scarify Sweet Clover Seed.

Scarified sweet clover should always be used by the farmer wishing to avoid poor stands and the danger of sweet clover plants coming up from year to year in the field sowed to it, thus constituting a serious weed menace, according to Dr. H. L. Walster, agronomist, North Dakota Agricultural college.

"Unscarified seed is cheap," says Dr. Walster, "and there are few machines available for scarifying seed. However, it is very poor economy to plant seed which has not been scarified. Germination of unscarified seed may range from 15 to 50 per cent. The remainder of the seeds may stay in the soil and germinate any year during the next decade, constituting a serious weed menace to some other crop in the rotation. Needless to say, very uneven stands will result if the germination is low, and the sweet clover crop may be a failure."

Producing High Protein Wheat.

"There are three factors that control the production of high protein wheat: climate, available nitrogen and variety," says H. M. Bainer, Director, The Southwestern Wheat Improvement Ass'n. "While we are unable to control the climatic conditions, we can control the soil conditions and the variety. Any good suitable variety, however, is capable of producing a high protein wheat, if the other conditions are satisfactory. The main thing, therefore, to produce high quality wheat, is to see that the soil is well supplied with available nitrogen and is put in a good physical condition.

"Recent experimental work has proven, conclusively, that protein in wheat, depends upon the supply of nitrogen in the soil. If plenty of nitrogen is available, it will increase the protein content considerably; it will improve the milling and baking properties, and consequently increase the market value of the wheat. The California Experiment Station, for example, found that by adding nitrogen to the soil, they could increase the protein in their soft white wheats from 11 to more than 15 per cent, raising the grade from No. 2 soft to No. 1 hard. Similar results have been shown at the Kansas Station, on the hard winter wheats. Farmers are finding that the ground which has previously been in alfalfa, clover, sweet clover, soy beans, cow peas or other legumes, always produces a darker and better quality wheat, than that which is grown on ground that has never produced legumes."

Grain Trade News

Reports of new firms, changes, deaths, casualties and failures; new elevators, new flour mills, improvements, fires and accidents are welcome. Let us hear from you.

ARIZONA

Miami, Ariz.—A flour mill of 15-bbl. capacity has been installed in the state prison here at a cost of \$7,000. The foreman of the mill is a young man serving a life sentence for murder.

ARKANSAS

Little Rock, Ark.—T. H. Bunch of the T. H. Bunch Co., died recently.

Centerton, Ark.—The mill of the Centerton Milling Co. was destroyed by fire recently. Loss, \$7,000; insurance, \$3,000.

Wilson, Ark.—The Blytheville Chamber of Commerce has adopted a resolution asking R. F. Lee Wilson, pres. of the Wilson (Ark.) Milling Co., to announce his candidacy for governor of Arkansas.

CALIFORNIA

Stockton, Cal.—Fire recently destroyed the warehouse of the Peerless Milling Co.

San Diego, Cal.—Spreckels Co. recently bot the feed, grain and poultry supply business from Irwin & Co.

Oakland, Cal.—The plant of the Western Milling Co. has been converted into a vegetable oil manufacturing plant.

Los Angeles, Cal.—J. H. Taylor of the Taylor Milling Co. was knocked down by an automobile recently and badly bruised.

Los Angeles, Cal.—Edw. L. Eyre & Co. will no longer be represented here. L. M. Gray, who has represented that company here, has returned to the head office at San Francisco.

San Bernardino, Cal.—The Southwest Storage Co., Inc., recently started business here and is handling grain and grain products in large quantities. Asa T. Ambler, formerly connected with the Ambler Grain Co., at Lamanda Park, Cal., is pres.

San Francisco, Cal.—Two flour companies have recently been incorporated here, both with a large capital stock. The Alco Flour Co. has a capital stock of \$100,000, and the Coast-Dakota Flour Co. has a capital stock of \$150,000. The directors of the Alco Flour Co. are: L. Chenery, A. L. Allen, F. W. Allen, F. A. Grimwood and W. H. Allen.

CANADA

Winnipeg, Man.—It is reported that Geo. Serls, chief grain inspector, will continue in office. His resignation was recently announced.

Winnipeg, Man.—Since the sudden death of J. E. Botterell, the firm of Baird & Botterell has been reorganized. H. N. Baird and H. W. Dollard are now in charge of the business.

Vancouver, B. C.—The United Grain Growers have suspended plans for the erection of a terminal elvtr. here. It is stated that no definite decision will be made regarding this proposed elvtr. for nine months.

Edmonton, Alta.—The contract for the new Government elvtr. here has been awarded to the Carter-Halls-Aldinger Co. Ltd., of Winnipeg. The contract provides for an elvtr. having a capacity of 2,500,000-bus., and that it is to be completed and delivered to the owner on or before Sept. 15, 1924.—Jas. G. Parmelee, Actg. Deputy Minister, Ottawa, Que.

COLORADO

Cortez, Colo.—The flour mill owned by R. C. Moser, burned recently.

Longmont, Colo.—Dave Easley has been appointed receiver for the Union Milling Co.

Pueblo, Colo.—The Union Grain Co. will move to a new location here soon.—Graybeal & Cline.

Vona, Colo.—We will do some improving and possibly put in a new engine.—The Snell Mill & Grain Co.

Genoa, Colo.—C. H. Barber is now owner of the elvtr. that belonged to Noah W. Hunt.—The Stinson Grain Co.

Brighton, Colo.—Geo. W. Beck has been appointed receiver for the Midland Cereal Products Co.—Brighton Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co.

Berthoud, Colo.—We are installing one cleaner and two 7-12 duct distributors, with all steel stationary spouting leading to bins.—Berthoud Farm Products Co.

Yuma, Colo.—The Yuma Farmers Milling & Mercantile Co-op. Co. will build an elvtr. here.—Farmers Co-op. Exch. & Mfg. Co. The Farmers Equity Union is enlarging its house here.

Otis, Colo.—The Denver Elvtr. Co. has succeeded the Otis Grain Co. I. Ray is mgr. The name of the Otis Farmers Milling Co. has been changed to the Otis Milling Co. Thos. P. Rehder is mgr.—Otis Milling Co.

Schramm, Colo.—The Yuma Farmers Milling & Mercantile Co-op. Co. is figuring on building an elvtr. here.—Farmers Co-op. Exch. & Mfg. Co. The Farmers Equity Union of Yuma, Colo., is erecting an elvtr. of 30,000-bus. capacity, cribbed construction.—The Wray Mills Co., Wray, Colo.

IDAHO

Deary, Ida.—The Deary Grain Co. is planning to build a warehouse in connection with its elvtr.

Lewiston, Ida.—The Prairie Flour Mill Co. has increased its capital stock from \$25,000 to \$100,000.

Rupert, Ida.—Mail addressed to the Producers Ass'n has been returned marked "out of business."

ILLINOIS

Allerton, Ill.—I am now mgr. of Harry Allen's elvtr.—Ralph B. Allen.

Lawrenceville, Ill.—The Horner Elvtr. & Mill Co.'s elvtr. has been sold.

Altona, Ill.—The Hopkins Grain Co. has installed a Kewanee All-Steel Truck Lift.

Broughton, Ill.—Obe Irvin has succeeded J. H. Porter as mgr. of the Broughton Milling Co.

Niantic, Ill.—Albert Cross has resigned his position at the Niantic Farmers Grain Co.'s elvtr.

Carlinville, Ill.—The Farmers Co-op. Grain Co.'s elvtr. was recently destroyed by fire. The elvtr., valued at \$20,000, was a total loss.—J.

Paxton, Ill.—W. H. Westbrook & Son have leased their elvtr. to Watson & Westlund, who will do custom grinding and feed manufacturing.

Clinton, Ill.—The De Witt County Co-op. Grain Co. will re-roof its elvtr. with composition roofing.

La Prairie, Ill.—I have charge of the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co.'s elvtr. at present.—O. W. Alexander.

Arthur, Ill.—A. F. Davis bot the Collins Grain Co.'s elvtr. April 8, and will manage the business.

Glasford, Ill.—The Glasford Grain Co. has been granted a permit to dissolve. All debts of the firm have been liquidated.

Beardstown, Ill.—E. Schultz of Schultz, Baujan & Co. was recently injured, when a runaway horse sprang into his automobile.

Rock Falls, Ill.—F. E. Davison and J. A. Kadel will expand their business. They are repairing their plant and will add an implement line.

Maunie, Ill.—Igleheart Bros., of the Evansville Milling firm, have purchased the grain elvtr. formerly the property of the American Hominy Co.

Albany, Ill.—The firm recently organized by Albany business men will handle seeds and building material but no grain as previously reported.

Litchfield, Ill.—Henry C. Yaeger, 85, formerly owner of a large number of mills throughout central and southern Illinois, died in Phoenix, Ariz., April 3.

Thomasboro, Ill.—The Thomasboro Farmers Grain Lumber & Coal Co. will rebuild the lumber and coal sheds which were destroyed by fire last October.

Decatur, Ill.—The Stevens Grain Co. closed its office here April 12, and R. J. Stevens will center his interest in his elvtr. at Sloane. W. C. Bailey & Co. took over the accounts.

Birkbeck, Ill.—Harry Johnson, who has been in the grain business for over twenty years, is now local mgr. of our elvtr. This elvtr. was formerly owned by Harrison, Ward & Co.—Scholer & Gring.

Rossville, Ill.—Rossville Grain Co. has been incorporated by G. H. Prillaman, C. E. Morgan, and C. C. Carter, with a capital of \$50,000, to deal in and carry on a grain business, including feeds and seeds.

Chesterville, Ill.—The Chesterville Grain Co. is successor to the Davis-Campbell Grain Co. This company was formed by two partners of the Davis-Campbell Grain Co., Clarence Coombe and Allen Campbell.

Crete, Ill.—The Crete Grain Co. is conducting a retail grain, feed and seed store. The elvtr. owned by Wm. Seggebruch of Chicago Heights, and formerly operated by the Crete Grain Co., is now closed.

Champaign, Ill.—H. I. Baldwin sold his elvtr. here to Gid. Housh, a banker of Moweaqua, Ill., who took charge April 14. The plant will operate as the Champaign Mill & Elvtr. C. C. Connor remains as manager.

Paxton, Ill.—J. C. Maddin, mgr. of the Paxton Farmers Grain Co., died suddenly in his office April 7. Mr. Maddin had been suffering with high blood pressure. W. H. Westbrook will probably succeed Mr. Maddin as mgr.

Grand Ridge, Ill.—We bot the elvtr. which was built by G. M. Loy, and later sold to the Grand Ridge Co-op. Grain & Supply Co. We have overhauled the plant by lowering the driveway and installing Kewanee Truck Dumps.—C. W. Peterson, Peterson Grain Co.

Brocton, Ill.—Judgments totaling \$53,430.89 have been filed against the Brocton Farmers Grain Elvtr. Co. Most of the claims are held by the stockholders in the company, who are farmers. The elvtr. was built soon after the war at a cost of \$50,000. It is said that the directors borrowed money to help them thru the crisis, hoping to repay them when business improved. The Illinois Trust Co. and Paul V. Beames of the Brocton bank are trustees in charge of the affairs of the company.

New members of the Illinois Grain Dealers Ass'n are: Walter N. Wood, Armstrong, Ill.; Reichert Milling Co., Freeburg, Ill.; Davis Bros. & Christian, Collison, Ia.; J. W. Stills & Son, Maunie, Ill.

Easton, Ill.—The Easton Farmers Grain Co. recently lost the suit which they filed against the Fernandes Grain Co. The Easton company claimed that it had speculated on grain futures thru the Fernandes company, and brot suit to recover losses said to have amounted to \$33,000.

Cairo, Ill.—The Cairo Elvtr. owned by the I. C. Railroad Co., was recently destroyed by fire. The elvtr. was erected in 1882 at a cost of nearly \$1,000,000. It was being razed at the time of its destruction, and had not been used for several years. The railroad has no intention of rebuilding at present. Lack of business is given as the reason.

Byron, Ill.—The Armour Grain Co. sold its holdings, a lumber yard, elvtr., and coal business here to the Barker Lumber Co., of Delavan, Wis., on April 2. The business will continue as before and we will deal in all building material and grain. The plant will be under the management of H. R. Hum, who has managed the plant for the last 12 years for Armour Grain Co.—Barker Lumber Co.

Springfield, Ill.—The plant of the Peerless Mill & Elvtr. Co. is the first industry to locate in the industrial region that was laid out by the City Planning Commission. The elvtr. is 83 feet high, and has six reinforced storage tanks with a total capacity of 50,000-bus. The warehouse is four stories high and 32 x 100 feet. The elvtr. is equipped to transfer grain from one railroad to another, and has capacity to handle 40 cars a day.

CHICAGO NOTES.

James J. Henderson has been suspended from the privileges of membership in the Board of Trade under Rule IV, section 7, for not paying a claim of another member.

For failure to meet obligations the following members of the Board of Trade recently have been suspended from the privileges of membership: John G. Beaty, Toronto, Ont.; Robert W. Harper, Des Moines, Ia., and Frank W. Hammer, Polo, Ill.

The 1923 Lambert Tree hero medal has been awarded to Fireman Thomas H. Dwyer of squad No. 3. After two men had been overcome by deadly carbon monoxide gas in a grain bin, Dwyer entered the bin to rescue the men. This occurred on Mar. 23, 1923, at the Mid-West Elvtr. at West 55th street and Shields av. Edward Carlson and Chas. Brill, employees of the elvtr. company, were attempting to dry the damp oats in a bin six feet deep. Carlson went into the bin to open up the choke, when the grain did not run freely, and was overcome by the gas. Brill, realizing that an accident had occurred, called the superintendent, then tied a rope around himself and went down into the bin. After tying the rope around Carlson, he instructed the man at the manhole to pull. The rope had become entangled in the tie bar reinforcement and Brill was overcome before he could untangle it. The pulmotor then arrived. Dwyer donned an oxygen helmet and was lowered into the bin where he found the men and brot them up with great difficulty. Carlson was already dead, and all efforts to resuscitate Brill failed.

INDIANA

West Lebanon, Ind.—We are installing a feed grinder.—Jones Bros.

New Albany, Ind.—Katherine Borgerding, mgr. of the Borgerding Grain Co., died recently.

Brookfield, Ind.—Grosvenor Shirk recently bot a half interest in Frank Wright's elvtr. and milling interests.

Mt. Vernon, Ind.—J. E. Kelley has purchased the elvtr. site here, formerly owned by the American Hominy Co., for \$5,600.

Talbot, Ind.—The Farmers Grain Co. sustained a small loss when fire destroyed its detached corn crib. The crib was exposed to some burning trash.

Redkey, Ind.—Ray Stafford has purchased the G. L. Watson elvtr. from John Current, receiver. After making necessary repairs, Mr. Stafford will operate it.

Waveland, Ind.—The Newton Busenbark Grain Co., with headquarters at Crawfordsville, bot the Waveland elvtr. from the Stewart estate and installed a grinder.

Orland, Ind.—O. W. Kuhlman has purchased the elvtr. and adjacent buildings owned by Fred Sheldon of Angola. Mr. Kuhlman will dismantle the buildings and elvtr.

Walton, Ind.—The Urmston Grain & Seed Co. is installing electric motors in its elvtr. here and at Galveston, which will take the place of steam power.—LeRoy Urmston.

Upton Station (Mt. Vernon p. o.) Ind.—E. H. Fuhrer of the Fuhrer-Ford Milling Co., Mt. Vernon, Ind., was the successful bidder for the corn elvtr., which was the property of the bankrupt American Hominy Co. The price paid was \$1,250.

Clymers, Ind.—We have bot the elvtr. site here from Harry G. Reed, and have let the contract to Fred R. Childers of Indianapolis to build an elvtr. of 60,000-bus. capacity. Electric power will be used. There will be a feed room, 110 feet by 26 feet. H. C. Hirsch will have charge of the plant when completed. G. A. Hirsch will have charge at Grass Creek.—Hirsch Bros. Grain Co.

IOWA

Joice, Ia.—Mr. Pace is mgr. of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.

Vincent, Ia.—Robert Clelland is mgr. of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.

Akron, Ia.—J. W. Hedges has installed a Kewanee All-Steel Truck Lift.

Alexander, Ia.—C. C. Schulte is considering the installation of a truck dump.

Thornton, Ia.—The Farmers Inc. Co-op. Society will install a feed grinder.

Van Horn, Ia.—Jurgensen Bros. Grain Co. has built an elvtr. on the C. M. & St. P. R. R.

St. Lucas, Ia.—J. H. Lawson has a new feed mill, built and equipped by C. E. Newell.

Earlville, Ia.—We intend to install a corn crusher for next winter's crushing.—H. J. Pitcher & Son.

Rockwell, Ia.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. is having C. E. Newell install a feed mill and a drag in its plant.

Hampton, Ia.—J. A. Carden is installing a J. B. Mill, a wagon dump, and a drag. C. E. Newell is doing the work.

Thor, Ia.—B. P. Greenfield's new cribbed 25,000-bu. elvtr. is nearing completion. C. E. Newell is doing the work.

Galva, Ia.—The Galva Union Elvtr. Co. has a new mgr., Truman Peterson, a local carpenter, having succeeded Wm. Swift.

Toledo, Ia.—The 15,000-bu. sheller plant built by C. E. Newell for the Iowa Railway & Light Co. is completed and running.

Kanawha, Ia.—The driveway at the Johnson-Berhow Grain Co.'s plant is being lowered and an air-lift dump will be installed.

Beaman, Ia.—The Beaman Elvtr. Co. is tearing down its coal sheds, and expects to erect a large office and storage building.

Garwin, Ia.—The Midwest Lumber Co. will continue the grain business here as heretofore. The company has retained E. P. Williams, who was with the Garwin Farmers Elvtr. Co. for three years, as mgr. Possession was given Mar. 26.—E. P. Williams.

West Liberty, Ia.—Geo. F. Schafer is installing a corn crusher and a grader for making chicken feed. C. E. Newell is doing the work.

Madrid, Ia.—The office roof of Soderlund Bros. was slightly damaged by fire April 4. A spark from a chimney was said to have been the cause.

Perry, Ia.—R. Start, formerly agent for Harper & Sons, will be in charge of a branch office which the Beach-Wickham Grain Co. of Chicago, will open here.

Belmond, Ia.—W. W. Azeltine has purchased the Rock Island elvtr. from F. H. Brooks. Wesley, Mr. Azeltine's son, will assist his father in conducting the business.

Tipton, Ia.—G. M. Crosby is overhauling his elvtr. on the C. & N. W. Ry., installing a 24-inch Monarch Attrition Mill, a scalping shoe, and raising cupola. C. E. Newell is doing the work.

Rodney, Ia.—Marion Nickalaissen has purchased the interest of his partner, S. A. McMaster, in the company known as the Rodney Grain Co., and is now sole owner of the elvtr. and the business.

Welton, Ia.—The Welton Elvtr. Co., incorporated; capital stock, \$10,000; P. J. Callahan, pres.; Wm. J. Bloom, vice pres.; John Dieckmann, sec'y, and S. J. Farell, treas. This company bot the M. J. Hughes grain business. I was employed as mgr.—J. H. Phelps.

Bayard, Ia.—Clifford Pulver, an employe of the Chas. Dozler Grain Co., was recently injured when his left leg slipped into the grain conveyor, where it was so twisted that he was unable to free himself. No bones were broken, but his flesh was badly bruised and severely cut.

Whitten, Ia.—C. O. Mabie has purchased the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co.'s elvtr. The company is in a good financial condition and the stockholders will receive \$1.30 on each dollar of capital stock. Possession is to be given July 1. C. O. Mabie is the son of the original owner.

Underwood, Ia.—The entire holdings formerly owned by the Armour Grain Co. here, have been purchased by Earl W. and Glen E. Riley, material and building contractors of Council Bluffs. They will tear down the buildings and sell the material and machinery. A 50,000-bu. elvtr. is included in the purchase.—J.

Greene, Ia.—Ed. Hildebrand was elected mgr. of the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co.'s elvtr. here, succeeding J. R. Bratcher. He was mgr. for one day and resigned, and is now working at the elvtr. as a second man. Hildebrand had hired a Mr. Barth as helper and when Hildebrand resigned, Mr. Barth was elected mgr.

Des Moines, Ia.—It is announced that the creditors of R. W. Harper & Sons will lose \$165,000. The assets of the company are listed at \$80,000, and the liabilities aggregate \$235,000. Claude R. Porter, former United States district attorney for the southern district of Iowa, and Chas. A. Johnson, formerly an accountant with Harper & Sons, have been appointed receivers.

Des Moines, Ia.—The Iowa State house has added to Senate File No. 75, section 15, the following: Sec. 15-a1. Negotiable warehouse receipt, duplicate filed recorder's office. This reads: When a negotiable warehouse certificate is issued, the sealer shall issue and deliver to the owner a duplicate certificate marked "no value." When the owner negotiates the original certificate, he shall at the same time deliver to the assignee the duplicate of the county recorder's receipt for the same. Such assignee may file the duplicate in the office of the county recorder of the county in which the grain is located, which duplicate shall remain in the custody of the recorder, except as hereinafter provided.

KANSAS

Victoria, Kan.—A 15,000-bu. elvtr. is under construction at the Hoffman Mills.

Copeland, Kan.—Geo. A. Smith has resigned as mgr. of the Co-op. Equity Exchange.

Morrill, Kan.—R. B. Gibbs, who conducted a grain business here for many years, died recently.

Crisfield, Kan.—The elvtr. of the Attica Mills was completely wrecked by a windstorm Mar. 28.

Brewster, Kan.—A Kewanee All-Steel Truck Lift has been installed at the Meller Grain Co.'s elvtr.

Wichita, Kan.—Mail addressed to the Wichita Grain Co. has been returned marked "out of business."

Isabel, Kan.—The Red Star Milling Co. is erecting a new elvtr., which is to be ready for the next crop.

Wichita, Kan.—Mail addressed to the Raymond Grain Co. has been returned marked "out of business."

Talmo, Kan.—The C. E. Robinson interests have sold the Farmers Union Elvtr. here to W. R. Bullen, who has been mgr.

Almena, Kan.—C. W. Holland has resigned as mgr. of the Farmers Union Co-op. Ass'n's elvtr., and L. J. Warner has taken charge.

Burlington, Kan.—We will discontinue the flour mill, and stop buying wheat, but will operate a corn mill and enlarge our power plant.—Excelsior Mill & Power Co.

Hutchinson, Kan.—The Mid-Kansas Grain Co., incorporated; capital stock, \$10,000; incorporators, O. P. Byers, H. J. Duval, S. J. Fairchild, T. A. Fry and W. P. Byers.

Burdett, Kan.—The trial of E. L. Allen, who was arrested in December on a charge of stealing wheat, will be held at Larned, April 8. Allen was formerly mgr. of the Gano Grain Co.'s elvtr.

Dighton, Kan.—The Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. & Merc. Co. is adding a 2,000-bu. leg, complete, equipped with V Shape high speed buckets, and the elvtr. is being resputted thruout. The Star Engineering Co. is doing the work.

Baldwin, Kan.—The stockholders of the Douglas County Co-op. Ass'n are planning to sell \$10,000 worth of preferred stock in order that the business may continue on a more substantial basis. The shares will be sold at \$25.

Buffalo, Kan.—The Star Engineering Co. is straightening the elvtr. of the Buffalo Grain Co., which was badly twisted in the windstorm last month. The elvtr. will be re-roofed and re-aligned. This will require reinforcing and bracing.

Burdett, Kan.—The elvtr. of the Farmers Grain & Supply Co. is being overhauled and resputted by the Star Engineering Co. An 8-bu. Richardson Automatic Scale and a new cup belt will be installed, and there will be new spouting in the pit and complete spouting in the cupola.

Walton, Kan.—The Farmers Grain Co. is adding 12,000-bus. storage space to its elvtr. There will be a 12-ft. raise on top of the old plant, and three 8-ft. x 12-ft. bins 36 ft. high from driveway will be added. An exhaust fan and a 6-bu. Richardson Automatic Scale will be installed and the elvtr. will be completely covered with iron. The work is being done by the Star Engineering Co.

Sawyer, Kan.—A 10-ft. house on top of the old house of the Sawyer Equity Exchange is being erected by the Star Engineering Co. The addition will be iron clad, and have a 3-V crimp galvanized roofing. The following new machinery will be installed: Richardson Automatic 8-bu. Scale; a 10-h.p. and a 3-h.p. electric fully enclosed motors; 2,000-bu. capacity leg, equipped with V-shape high speed buckets; 2 exhaust fans, one at the elvtr. head, one at the boot.

Wichita, Kan.—The Imperial Flour Co. has been incorporated for \$75,000. E. M. Kelly, the pres., has purchased the interest of W. H. Smith, sec'y.

Leavenworth, Kan.—The Kansas Wheat Growers Ass'n have made a payment of \$5,000 on the purchase of the Kansas Central elvtr. here. It is said that the Ass'n may hold the purchase more as an option until the middle of June. It was erroneously reported that this elvtr. had been bot by the Kansas Co-op. Wheat Marketing Ass'n. The total cost of the elvtr. was \$80,000. Of that amount \$16,161.94 is payable to the Moore-Lawless Co. and \$36,838.06 to the Citizens Mutual Building and Loan Ass'n, which holds a mortgage for that amount.

KENTUCKY

Owensboro, Ky.—We have just completed a three-story addition to our flour mill. This will be used principally for office space and merchandise storage. We are not car lot grain shippers.—Owensboro Milling Co.

MARYLAND

Baltimore, Md.—Hallett & Carey Co., grain shippers of Minneapolis, Minn., in charge of Samuel C. Phillips for the last few years, have closed their office here.

MICHIGAN

Scottsville, Mich.—Noah Bellamy sold his flour mill to Miller Bros.

Tekonsha, Mich.—The Girard flour and feed mill, owned by Geo. Maxson, burned recently.

Port Huron, Mich.—The small elvtr. formerly operated by Chatterton & Sons is now closed.

Harbor Beach, Mich.—The Huron Milling Co. is preparing to build an addition to its wheat starch plant. The structure will be four stories high and fireproof.

Munger, Mich.—The Chatfield Milling & Grain Co. of Bay City has purchased the elvtr. formerly operated by the Martindale Bean & Grain Co. Mr. Hunt is local mgr.

Minden City, Mich.—Thieves recently dragged the heavy steel safe of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. from the office into the granary. After piling sacks of grain around it, they blew the safe and escaped with \$108 in cash. The robbery occurred after midnight.

Fowler, Mich.—The Supreme Court of Michigan on April 11, granted Lucene Sturgis the right to own and operate an elvtr. business, and also granted his sons the right to carry on a similar business here. The directors of the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. claim that at the time the Sturgis elvtr. was sold to them, a verbal agreement was made that Sturgis would not re-engage in the elvtr. business. After some time, Sturgis began erecting a building with the apparent intention of re-entering the elvtr. business. The Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. brot suit to stop him. Judge E. J. Moinet of the circuit court ruled that Lucene Sturgis could not compete with the Co-op. Elvtr. Co. but granted him the right to sell his building to his sons, who might carry on a business of any kind. The Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. appealed the case to the Supreme Court, hoping that the sons would be restrained from entering the elvtr. business.

MINNESOTA

Fairmont, Minn.—C. S. Livermore has installed a 10-ton Fairbanks Dump Scale in his elvtr. here.

Alpha, Minn.—Chas. Evers, who runs the Alpha Grain Co. expects to install an auto truck dump.

Minneapolis, Minn.—L. S. Gillette, well known in the grain business, died in Natchez, Miss., recently.

Cyrus, Minn.—The Cyrus Grain Co. is successor of the business of L. T. Hogy. A. W. Johnson is mgr.

Minneota, Minn.—The Farmers & Merchants Supply Co. has installed a Kewanee All-Steel Truck Lift.

Henning, Minn.—August A. Isaacson's mill was completely destroyed by fire April 9. An electrical defect was given as the cause.

Dundas, Minn.—R. H. Illsley has been elected to the board of directors of the Farmers Elvtr. Co., succeeding John Linster, who resigned.

Vining, Minn.—We are not sure whether we will build, or buy the Andrews Grain Co.'s house and remodel that.—Vining Grain & Fuel Co.

Minneapolis, Minn.—The Northwestern Co-op. Milling Co. has been incorporated for \$55,000. The incorporators are W. McLean and others.

Zumbrota, Minn.—It is said that the stockholders of the Zumbrota Farmers Mercantile & Elvtr. Co. are preparing to reorganize under the co-operative law.

Olivia, Minn.—Mail addressed to F. L. McPeak, proprietor of the Olivia Roller Mills & Elvtr. Co., has been returned marked "moved, left no address."

Vawter, Minn.—L. Boisvert, who has been mgr. of the L. B. Poppelson elvtr., has resigned, and is now mgr. of the Northwestern Milling Co.'s plant at Little Falls.

Minneapolis, Minn.—Geo. E. Green, traveling salesman for Geo. Murfin, grain commission merchant, died recently. Mr. Green has been in the grain business for 20 years.

Ormsby, Minn.—The Ormsby Farmers Grain Co. has taken over the Farmers Co-op. Grain Co., which failed last June. The plant has been thoroly overhauled and painted.

Buffalo, Minn.—The Buffalo flour mill, owned by Tom McAlpin, was destroyed by fire April 6, early in the morning. Little grain was stored in the mill, but 300-bbls. of flour burned.

Montevideo, Minn.—E. R. McDonald, receiver for the Chippewa Milling Co., has petitioned the court to discharge the receivership and authorize the return of the property and assets to the company.

Minneapolis, Minn.—Oscar Segersten, an employee of the Northwestern Consolidated Milling Co. at "A" mill, fell from the top of a wheat bin to the floor 85 feet below. Mr. Segersten suffered a broken leg and arm and possibly a fractured skull.

Waseca, Minn.—C. W. Conway has been appointed mgr. of the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. & Mercantile Co. Mr. Conway was mgr. for many years and resigned six years ago to become street commissioner. F. W. Roesler, who has been in charge, resigned April 1.

MISSOURI

Smithville, Mo.—Fire completely destroyed the mill owned by the Geo. T. Ecton Mill & Elvtr. Co.

Kansas City, Mo.—The Addison Grain Co. has been absorbed by the Ernst-Davis Commission Co.

St. Joseph, Mo.—A cash grain merchandising department has been added to the St. Joseph Public Elvtr. Co.'s office. Geo. F. Stewart is in charge.

Carrollton, Mo.—The R. V. Seward Grain Co. now maintains an office in the elvtr. at the Wabash depot. The downtown office has been discontinued. F. J. Lenz has succeeded Edwin Gray as mgr. of the elvtr.

Malden, Mo.—V. D. Burkhardt has sold his interest in the Planters Grain Co. to his partner, A. L. Redford. Mr. Redford will conduct the business under the same name and at the same location.

St. Louis, Mo.—H. Vest Lancaster, formerly of the Lancaster Commission Co., and a member of the Merchants Exchange, filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy. His assets are listed at \$335, liabilities, \$12,182, and unsecured claims, \$12,160.

Boonville, Mo.—Your news item relative to the increase in capital stock must relate to another company at some other Booneville, because we have a 500-bbl. mill with storage room for 100,000-bus. wheat and our capital stock has been \$150,000 for several years.—Boonville Mills Company, O. F. Kelley, vice-pres.

Malden, Mo.—There is an elvtr. here which up until two years ago was operated by Mathew & Stubblefield and was lately bot by the A. J. Matthews Co. Both of these firms are now out of business. The elvtr. has been idle for two years. The Southeast Mo. Grain Co.'s elvtr. will probably not be operated this year as there is so little wheat.

Maitland, Mo.—The following directors were elected at the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Nodaway Valley Farmers Elvtr. Co.: Frank Shamberger, pres.; A. H. Goodpasture, vice-pres.; J. M. Wilson, sec'y, and James Huiatt and J. S. Shields. A mgr. will be appointed to succeed J. S. Shields, who will devote his time to farming.

Jasper, Mo.—Fred Shooler, whose elvtr. recently went into the hands of a receiver is quoted as saying, "My liabilities on stored wheat will not amount to more than \$8,000 or \$10,000, and the assets in the form of accounts from farmers are double that. I hope to be able to so shape our business thru the trustee appointed that no one will lose a cent."

MONTANA

Ethridge, Mont.—The International Elvtr. Co. is closed.

Zurich, Mont.—The Imperial Elvtr. Co.'s house is closed.

Red Lodge, Mont.—There is one scoop shovel company operating here.

Glendive, Mont.—The Glendive Milling Co. is closed.—Farmers Grain Co.

Marsh, Mont.—R. A. Treat is now agent for the Geo. C. Bagley Elvtr. Co.

Cascade, Mont.—The Cascade Co-op. Ass'n has been closed.—State Elvtr. Co.

Richey, Mont.—The Smith-Tyner Co. is closed at present.—Imperial Elvtr. Co.

Dodson, Mont.—The Imperial Elvtr. Co. is closed.—St. Anthony & Dakota Elvtr. Co.

Fairview, Mont.—The Fairview Mill Co. has installed a Kewanee All-Steel Truck Lift.

Wilsall, Mont.—The elvtr. owned by E. F. Moore is closed.—Farmers Exchange of Wilsall.

Hingham, Mont.—Mail addressed to the Imperial Elvtr. Co. has been returned marked "closed."

Acton, Mont.—Mail addressed to the Occident Elvtr. Co. has been returned marked "closed."

Harlowton, Mont.—The Real Wheat Co-op. Elvtr. Co. is out of business.—Montana Flour Mills Co.

Judith Gap, Mont.—We are successors to the Northern Grain & Warehouse Co.—Strauss & Co., Inc.

Chester, Mont.—Mail addressed to the Chester Grain Co. has been returned marked "out of business."

Great Falls, Mont.—The Equity Co-op. Milling Co. has been incorporated. Capital stock, \$100,000.

Boyd, Mont.—The Occident elvtr. will be moved ¼ mile west of its present location, bringing it up to the town. This elvtr. will be closed for the summer.—Montana & Dakota Grain Co.

Enid, Mont.—The Equity Co-op. Ass'n has been closed. M. L. Morey is mgr. of the Occident Elvtr. Co.

Armington, Mont.—Mail addressed to J. C. Brady has been returned marked "removed, left no address."

Floweree, Mont.—The Rocky Mountain Elvtr. Co. is closed at present.—Floweree Farmers Elvtr. Co.

Underdahl (Salem p. o.) Mont.—The Montana Elvtr. Co.'s house is closed.—Rocky Mountain Elvtr. Co.

Edgar, Mont.—The Strauss & Co., Inc., has succeeded the Northern Grain & Warehouse Co. E. Holten is agent.

Perma, Mont.—The Dwight Mercantile is out of business. The elvtr. is empty.—Perma Mercantile Co.

Wibaux, Mont.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co., the Northern Grain & Warehouse Co., and the Northside Elvtr., have been closed.

Hardin, Mont.—Strauss & Co., Inc., are successors to the Northern Grain & Warehouse Co. J. H. Jessor is agent.

Plentywood, Mont.—Fay Bradley is agent for the Progressive Farmers Club, Inc., but will leave soon.—Occident Elvtr. Co.

Frenchtown, Mont.—We have not handled grain other than "Less Carload" for the last two years.—Frenchtown Mercantile Co.

Comertown, Mont.—The Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co.'s elvtr., together with 4,000 bus. of grain, have been destroyed by fire. Insured.

Power, Mont.—We are doing general repairing.—Gallatin Valley Milling Co. There are two scoop shovel shippers at this station.

Belt, Mont.—The Rocky Mountain Elvtr. Co. has installed electric power and is now building a new office.—Belt Farmers Mill & Elvtr. Co.

Danvers, Mont.—The Montana Wheat Growers Ass'n will probably rebuild this season if the crops are good.—Gallatin Valley Milling Co.

Wheat Basin, Mont.—The Powers Elvtr. Co. of Minneapolis took over the Farmers Elvtr. Co. C. W. Knapp is local agent.—Occident Elvtr. Co.

Williams, Mont.—Fred Robertson, buyer for the Rocky Mountain Elvtr. Co., has resigned and will go into the oil refining business.—H. W. Pond, Valier, Mont.

Valier, Mont.—Tom Ingham, buyer at the Gallatin Valley Milling Co.'s elvtr. plans on resigning and going east, where he will follow his trade as bricklayer.—H. W. Pond.

Ollie, Mont.—The elvtr. formerly operated by Nelson & Nelson, has been moved to Glendive, Mont. The Wm. O'Laughlin Elvtr. is temporarily closed.—Occident Elvtr. Co.

Bole, Mont.—A. B. Halvensen, who has been agent for the Gallatin Valley Milling Co. for three years at Straw, Mont., has been transferred here.—F. W. DeLong, Straw, Mont.

Armington, Mont.—Mail addressed to the Armington Grain Co. has been returned marked "out of business." The Company's elvtr. and warehouse operated by J. C. Brady were destroyed by fire in January.

Scobey, Mont.—The Montana & Dakota Grain Co. has been sold to the Occident Elvtr. Co. M. S. Dunn is agent. The Winter Ames Co. has purchased the Northern Grain Co. E. Chelgren is agent.—M. L. Buckland.

Benchland; Mont.—The Benchland Grain Co. is under lease to the Montana Elvtr. Co. The lease expires June 30. The Benchland Grain Co. plans to operate its elvtr. this coming season.—W. M. Tesslow, mgr., Montana Elvtr. Co.

NEBRASKA

Butte, Neb.—J. C. Hoffman has leased the Butte Roller Mill to Dave Carle and Ray Crann.

Hooper, Neb.—Our new agent here is J. L. Alperstedt.—Nye-Schneider-Jenks Co.

Wayne, Neb.—The Farmers Union Elvtr. Co. is in the hands of a trustee, Rollie W. Ley.

Ulysses, Neb.—I am operating the elvtr. which I bot from T. Cummings.—M. Hirmon.

Clarkson, Neb.—The Crowell Lumber & Grain Co. has purchased the Nye-Schneider-Jenks Co.'s plant here.

Enders, Neb.—I am leaving here.—M. H. Hiner. Mr. Hiner was agent for the Krotter & Fitzgerald Elvtr. here.

Holmesville, Neb.—Ray Williams has been appointed mgr. of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elvtr. to succeed Geo. Hunkel.

Carroll, Neb.—The Field-Webster Elvtr. Co. will discontinue business, as it is said, there is not enuf business to keep a man.

Henderson, Neb.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. has been dissolved, and the property including an elvtr., coal shed, flour house and fixtures

Oakdale, Neb.—Earl V. Dunkin has taken over A. T. Galloway's interest in the Oakdale Milling Co. The Galloways have held milling interests here since 1868.

Gilead, Neb.—The Farmers Union Elvtr. was sold to seven farmers and myself. The company will incorporate and will be known as the Gilead Grain Co.—C. F. Ernst, mgr., Gilead Grain Co.

Utica, Neb.—The Nebraska State Railway Commission has turned down the application of Geo. J. Hurlburt & Son asking permission to rebuild their elvtr., which burned, on the same site. The commission maintained that the site was not safe and would be inconvenient for the public. The choice of two other sites was offered.

Springfield, Neb.—S. J. Startzer brot suit against the Farmers Co-op. Grain Co. and won. Startzer gave a note for \$500 for five shares of stock in the elvtr. company in 1918. The company promised that a new elvtr. would be built, and that he would never have to pay for his stock except by deducting from his dividend. The elvtr. was never built so Startzer filed suit to collect the \$500. The district court upheld his claim that the note was given after false representation. The state supreme court upheld the decision of the district court.

NEW ENGLAND

Presque Isle, Me.—E. W. Fernald's elvtr. was damaged by fire in February.

Northfield, Mass.—We bot the T. A. Dollard's plant here.—Wm. B. Dresser & Son, Northfield Milling Co.

Newtown, Conn.—Samuel Susman has sold his grain and hay business to Albert Rasmussen of Botsford, Conn.—S.

Springfield, Mass.—The property of the Pabco Flour Mills, Inc., has been sold on foreclosure to John K. Tyler, who held the mortgage, for \$32,000.

Ludlow, Vt.—The grain plant of Charles D. Barber was damaged by fire recently, entailing a loss of \$10,000. Mr. Barber is temporarily located in the Putnam building until repairs are made.

Ansonia, Conn.—The Ansonia Flour & Grain Co. sustained a \$10,000 fire loss on April 7. The fire broke out in an upper story at 4:30 a. m., and is thot to have been the work of an incendiary.

Bristol, Conn.—The Bristol Grain & Supply Co. bot control of the Goodsell Bros. Mill on April 17. Immediate possession was taken. This company will increase its capital stock in order to enlarge the business. Lester and Samuel Goodsell have retained an interest in the business and will be associated with it.

Westfield, Mass.—The mill of the Little River Milling Co., which was recently destroyed by fire with a loss of \$10,000, will probably be rebuilt at a location nearer the business center of the town.—S.

Newton, Mass.—The hay and grain warehouse of C. H. Spring & Co., was badly damaged by fire recently with loss estimated at \$15,000. Two persons were injured and several had narrow escapes from injury.—S.

Cranston, R. I.—The Arlington Hay & Grain Co. plant just over the Providence line in this town, was destroyed by fire Mar. 30. All of the buildings of the plant with contents were destroyed entailing a loss estimated at \$45,000.—S.

Auburn, Me.—J. E. Tibbetts Co. has been incorporated with 1,000 shares of no stated par value, to deal in hay, grain and feeds. The incorporators are John N. Tibbetts, pres.; Norris S. Tibbetts, treas., and Harold S. Tibbetts, clerk.—S.

Portland, Me.—The New England Grain Co. has purchased S. W. Thaxter & Co.'s business and buildings. It is the plan of the new owners to erect a larger plant, and to construct an up-to-date elvtr. Leo Herman is pres. and A. Herman is treas.—S.

Portland, Me.—The new grain elvtrs. and conveyors at the Maine State Pier were given a try-out Mar. 20 when 200,000 bus. of grain from the Grand Trunk Elvtr. No. 1 were transferred to the Thomason Liner Carinross at the rate of 14,000 bus. per hour. The operation was witnessed by a large delegation of grain men from Portland and other cities. Commencing April 15, the new conveyors will be in operation permanently.—S.

Boston, Mass.—The Boston Flour and Grain Club held its annual frolic and dinner recently at the Boston City Club with tables set for more than 200 members and guests. Each grain concern had its own table at which its members and guests were entertained. The speakers were Frank Cressey, aged 84, of Concord, N. H., and Geo. R. Flach, pres. of the New York Flour Club. Walter S. Smith, the comedian of the flour and grain trade aided in entertaining; and prizes for the winter's bowling tournament in the trade were awarded. Pres. Wm. R. Hanna presided. The other officers are: Vice pres., Wm. Wise; sec'y-treas., Fred S. Colby; executive committee, Arthur T. Safford and Paul T. Rothwell.—S.

NEW MEXICO

Albuquerque, N. M.—The Star Hay & Grain Co. has gone out of business.

Grier, N. M.—The name of Cramer Mill & Elvtr. Co. has been changed to the Clovis Mill & Elvtr. Co. The station here was formerly Havenor but has been changed to Grier.—Clovis Mill & Elvtr. Co.

NEW YORK

Caledonia, N. Y.—S. R. Ireland, for many years a member of the Chicago Board of Trade, died recently.

Woodhaven, N. Y.—M. Sotnick & Co. incorporated; capital stock, \$25,000; incorporators, M. Sotnick, F. Sotnick and J. A. Schimmoller.

Holley, N. Y.—The plant of the Associated Flour Mills Co. is to be renovated and new machinery will be installed. John Copping is mgr.

New York, N. Y.—James W. Bingham has succeeded E. A. Weed as representative of the Uhlman Grain Co. of Chicago, on the Produce Exchange. Mr. Weed died recently.

North Tonawanda, N. Y.—It is reported that the bill before the New York State legislature providing for a state grain elvtr. at this port, is a dead issue. The opposition from the State Department of Public Works is said to be too great to permit the bill being passed.

Lyons, N. Y.—Vandever & Coleman recently incorporated; capital stock, \$50,000; incorporators, H. C. Chapin, Edwin S. Gross and Clara C. Gross. The firm will conduct a grain business.

Buffalo, N. Y.—The following directors were re-elected for a term of three years, at the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Buffalo Corn Exchange. E. M. Husted, Geo. P. Urban and Wm. J. Heinold.

Niagara Falls, N. Y.—The Homestead Milling Co. has been incorporated and will operate a flour mill and conduct a grain and feed business. The directors are: F. P. Tower, F. C. Powell, M. B. Porter, J. E. Spears and A. E. Holmes.

NEVADA

Reno, Nev.—The Lamoille Roller Mills are operating again. C. E. Noble is mgr.

NORTH CAROLINA

Hamlet, N. C.—The Richmond Milling & Cotton Co., incorporated; capital stock, \$100,000; incorporators, C. B. Benton, R. T. Figue and others.

NORTH DAKOTA

Easby, N. D.—G. Tollefson is the new mgr. here.—Smith Rasmusson Co.

Perella (Bowbells p. o.) N. D.—The A. C. Wiper elvtr. has been closed for the summer.

Aurelia, N. D.—Mail addressed to the Farmers Elvtr. Co. has been returned marked "unclaimed."

Towner, N. D.—Olaf Meyers, of Flaxton, recently bot the Towner Flour Mill from Joe Seifert. The mill will be opened soon.

Melville, N. D.—The elvtrs. of the Star Elvtr. Co. here and at Vashti are being equipped to handle corn on the cob this fall.

Linton, N. D.—Kruger & Bosch and J. P. Schott will install motors in their elvtrs. The Farmers Elvtr. Co. will install a truck dump.

Watford City, N. D.—The Winter-Truesdell-Ames Co. has installed Kewanee All-Steel Truck Lifts at their plants here and Corinth and Appam.

Havelock, N. D.—The elvtr. owned by Christ Wolf, and known as the Havelock Grain Co., burned April 9, at midnight. This elvtr. was formerly owned by the Havelock Equity Exchange. The Western elvtr. was scorched.

Flaxton, N. D.—We are going to build an annex to hold about 5,000-bu., and will install cleaners, an engine, and give the old building a thoro overhauling. Work will begin in about ten days.—Flaxton Farmers Elvtr. Co.

Davenport, N. D.—The elvtr. and coal sheds of Andrew Grain Co. are being torn down. It is said that the St. Anthony & Dakota Elvtr. Co.'s elvtr. may be razed and a new building erected. H. M. Myhra & Son, have operated this elvtr. for years.

Bismarck, N. D.—Funds amounting to \$1,500, providing the state grain and grades department's expense for next quarter, have been transferred by the state emergency commission from the emergency fund voted by the legislature. The case involving the validity of the law is now pending in the United States supreme court.

OHIO

Dayton, O.—We are building a 100,000-bu. elvtr.—V. E. Herter & Co.

East Orwell, O.—The mill of the L. H. Behner Milling Co. burned recently.

Cincinnati, O.—The Wm. H. Kronner estate has sold some of its grain elvtr. and warehouse interests.

Prairie Depot, O.—O. W. Cole is not mgr. for us.—The Prairie Farmers Co-op. Co.

Newark, O.—Hulshizer Milling & Baking Co. suffered a small loss from fire recently.

Merrill, O.—I am building an addition to the elvtr. here.—H. C. Pollock, Middle Point, O.

Findlay, O.—Mail addressed to John & Henry Hochstetler has been returned marked "unclaimed."

Toledo, O.—The Young Grain Co., owned by Jesse Young and also the firm of Henry Raddatz, have been dissolved.

Venedocia, O.—I am now remodeling my elvtr. here, getting it ready for harvest.—H. G. Pollock, Middle Point, O.

Cavette, O.—The firm of Heist & Pollock will do some expensive repair work soon.—H. G. Pollock, Middle Point, O.

Jenera, O.—O. W. Cole will remain as mgr. here.—The Jenera Co-op. Grain & Supply Co. It was erroneously reported that he had left.

Paulding, O.—The firm of Bitner & Pollock are re-siding their elvtr. here and rebuilding a large hay barn.—H. G. Pollock, Middle Point, O.

Millersville, O.—Chas. Hughes has purchased the elvtr. owned by B. B. Copley. The grain department, as formerly, will be conducted by the Sneath-Cunningham Co.

Hicksville, O.—Being unable to get a satisfactory location for an elvtr. here, I gave up plans for building and bot the Harrison Ward Co.'s elvtr. at Kempton, Ill., and have taken possession.—Otis J. Baer, Kempton, Ill.

Cincinnati, O.—F. Harrison, an employe of the Scholl Grain Co., lost his life as the result of being caught in the shifting grain of a large bin. Fellow employees answered his calls for help, but when they recovered his body, he was dead.

Toledo, O.—John G. Steurer, for several years a representative of Jackson Bros. & Co., Chicago, died April 5. Mr. Steurer was a member of the Chicago Board of Trade and of the Produce Exchange of this city. Henry Ostrander is temporarily in charge of the office.

Muntanna, (Cloverdale p. o.) O.—The Odenweller Milling Co. of Ottoville is moving the old Wannemacher Elvtr. from Ottoville to this town. The Milling company has purchased the site of the old Muntanna Equity elvtr., and expects to be ready for business before fall.

Mt. Blanchard, O.—Four of the young men recently arrested for stealing clover seed from the elvtrs. here and at Rawson and Vanue, have been sent to the state reformatory. One has been sent to the state penitentiary. Ralph Lee, indicted on a charge of concealing stolen grain pleaded "not guilty."

Cincinnati, O.—The firm of Ralph Gray & Co. has been dissolved because of the poor health of the owner, Ralph Gray. Chas. B. Hill, a business associate of Mr. Gray's, has established a grain and hay shipping and receiving business together with Frank R. Maguire. The offices of the new firm are in the Thomas building.

Watson, O.—E. Hartman was arrested on Mar. 29, at North Baltimore, after cashing a check for \$49.86 which belonged to his employer. Hartman had been sent to deliver a load of corn to the Sneath-Cunningham Co. Upon receipt of a check for the corn he proceeded to cash it.

Columbus, O.—The following officers and directors were elected at the annual meeting of the Ohio State Millers Ass'n: E. Colton of Bellefontaine, pres.; Geo. A. Graham of Lancaster, vice pres.; F. H. Tanner of Columbus, treas.; directors (two years), J. A. Lantz of Mansfield, D. C. Henry of Carey; F. W. Kibler of Mt. Orab, Jesse D. Hurlbut of Toledo, R. M. Symons of Adena.

Wellington, O.—The Farmers Grain & Milling Co., incorporated; capital stock, \$25,000; incorporators, L. G. Bradstock and F. Obrigewetch.

Toledo, O.—At a meeting of the members of the Produce Exchange, held April 12, Rule 31, Section 1 was amended by the addition of Section 1-A. The price of inspecting samples of grain for members was fixed at 75 cents and for non-members at \$1.50. All inspection fees on cars received by members shall be \$1.75, and \$3.50 for non-members. These prices are effective Monday, April 14, 1924. Price for bulkhead car inspection is unchanged at \$3.00 per car.

Deshler, O.—Our elvtrs. here burned Mar. 30 and April 6. Both burned on a Sunday afternoon, late. "A" took fire in the attic same as the other one, and that one we know was set, as it started from above and below at the same time. The lower fire being in the office, it did not make much headway and was put out. Both houses were up in first class shape ready for heavy work, each had a 75-h.p. motor. The insurance amounts to \$45,000 on the two, which is about half of what they are worth to us. We are expecting to rebuild the elvtrs. of concrete and they will be fire-proof.—Deshler Farmers Elvtr. Co., Chas. B. Krohn, mgr.

Deshler, O.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. lost both its elvtrs. here by fire recently and its fine large general store was set on fire April 11, but was saved from destruction. On April 10th one of the partners of Dull & Harris returned to his office about 7 p. m. and found a fire in the basement. A burlap bag soaked with kerosene was found and kerosene had been scattered all over the floor. Blood hounds from each place tracked the incendiary to the same house and in the yard of that house were found cans just like the one found in the Dull & Harris basement. Evidently someone needs to be locked up.

OKLAHOMA

Orienta, Okla.—The Cox Henry Grain Co.'s elvtr. was slightly damaged by fire Mar. 28.

Custer City, Okla.—The Wheeler Grain Co.'s elvtr. was totally destroyed by fire April 16.

Billings, Okla.—We will install a motor this spring and discard engine.—Enid Milling Co.

Claremore, Okla.—Mail addressed to the Hurst Grain Co. has been returned marked "unclaimed."

Darrow, Okla.—The elvtr. of the Arkansas City Milling Co. was slightly damaged by wind Mar. 28.

Elk City, Okla.—E. Siate has bot the interest of A. C. Comstock in the Farmers Milling & Supply Co.

Minco, Okla.—The El Reno Mill & Elvtr. Co.'s elvtr. was slightly damaged by the windstorm Mar. 28.

Sharon, Okla.—The engine house of Bouquot & Ludwick was blown down in the windstorm Mar. 28.

Afton, Okla.—H. J. Allison recently bot the plant of the Afton Grain & Coal Co., owned by M. T. Cox.

Lovell, Okla.—The windstorm, Mar. 28, caused a small loss on the elvtr. owned by the Choctaw Grain Co.

Eagle City, Okla.—The elvtr. of the Oklahoma Mill & Elvtr. Co. was slightly damaged by the windstorm Mar. 28.

Karns Spur (Geary, p. o.), Okla.—The Karns Spur Grain Co.'s elvtr. was slightly damaged by wind Mar. 28.

Alva, Okla.—I am now mgr. of the Alva Roller Mills' plant here and their line of country stations.—H. E. Hart.

Retta (Blackwell p. o.) Okla.—The roof of the building occupied by the Arkansas Milling Co. was damaged by the windstorm last month.

Tillman (Chattanooga, p. o.), Okla.—I purchased the Farmers Grain Co.'s elvtr. here and will take possession June 1.—P. A. Cope.

Picher, Okla.—The H. T. Milling Co., incorporated; capital stock, \$90,000; incorporators, A. E. Bendclari, D. C. McKallor and C. C. Niday.

Grandfield, Okla.—The wheat farmers, who recently bot the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elvtr., have incorporated as the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co.; capital stock, \$15,000; incorporators, A. C. Potts, R. A. Morton, J. M. Hufington.

Enid, Okla.—The Chamber of Commerce will continue to strive to secure one of the largest elvtrs. in the southwest here, even tho the law that made state funds available for financing elvtrs. and warehouses has been repealed. The pres. of the Chamber of Commerce has appointed a com'te to report on the advisability of an elvtr.

OREGON

Portland, Ore.—Ground has been broken for the new home of the Merchants Exchange, and the building is to be ready for occupancy within 60 days.

Portland, Ore.—The Mikkelson Grain Co. of this city and Seattle, Wash., incorporated; capital stock, \$25,000; incorporators: J. Mikkelson, M. M. Mikkelson, S. E. Mikkelson, J. F. Hefferman and John Cameron.

PENNSYLVANIA

Sunbury, Pa.—The mill of the Blank & Gottshall Co., Inc., was totally destroyed by fire April 16.

Wellsboro, Pa.—W. S. Campbell is now mgr. of the Farmers Co-op. Union and the O. & P. Feed & Grain Co.

Philadelphia, Pa.—The Commercial Exchange is planning to broaden its activities by including in its membership several lines of business whose trade practices are similar to those of grain men.

West Chester, Pa.—The Lima Flouring Mills will erect a two-story building, and install three flour machines and three machines for manufacturing cereals. The New Oxford Milling Co.'s plant was recently destroyed by fire.

York, Pa.—John W. Eshelman & Sons of Lancaster, Pa., have let a contract to the Spencer Construction Co., for the erection of a reinforced concrete elvtr. of 125,000-bus. capacity. The elvtr. will be up-to-date and will be an addition to the present structure.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Brandt, S. D.—It was erroneously reported that the Davenport elvtr. burned here Mar. 28. No elvtr. burned here on that date.—P. J. Peterson.

Ward, S. D.—The Davenport Elvtr. Co.'s elvtr. burned Mar. 28. Fire started in the office between the ceiling and the roof, near the chimney, which was probably defective. The company has another elvtr. here, which will be repaired and equipped with new machinery. An annex may be added to this house.—Ernst Petschow, agent, Davenport, Elvtr. Co.

Elrod, S. D.—The Elrod Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elvtr. containing \$2,500 worth of grain burned at 2 a. m. April 14, fire communicating to the W. I. Thompson's elvtr. and the Thompson coal shed. All were completely destroyed. It is reported that the Elrod Farmers Elvtr. Co. was planning to close its elvtr. on April 30. The fire broke out in the attached flat house. The Thompson elvtr. was not in operation.

Elk Point, S. D.—J. J. Mullaney of Sioux City, has purchased the Mullaney-Kirby elvtr. here and will operate it.

Frederick, S. D.—Roy Hautala, an 8-year-old boy, lost his life recently at a grain elvtr. here. The boy's clothing got caught in the revolving shaft, and he was whirled around until his body was mangled. Employees said that the boy had been watching them at work and evidently got tired and leaned against the shaft.

SOUTHEAST

New Orleans, La.—Edward F. Kohnke, senior member of the firm of E. F. Kohnke & Son, died April 19. Mr. Kohnke was pres. of the Board of Trade for two consecutive terms, and was actively interested in all civic movements. He was buried with military honors, having actively served in the Virginia campaign when only fourteen years old.

TENNESSEE

Memphis, Tenn.—The Gillespie Grain Co. has opened for business in the Poston warehouse. The firm was organized two years ago, but fire destroyed its warehouse last July.

Cleveland, Tenn.—We have completed a new brick mill building and the millwrights are now installing the machinery. We are also constructing four concrete storage bins that will hold about 20,000-bus.—Cleveland Milling Co.

Lynchburg, Tenn.—Lem Motlow, charged with the murder of a Pullman car conductor, has given himself up, and has been released on a \$40,000 bond. Mr. Motlow formerly owned the Motlow Milling Co., Union City, Tenn., and has been a member of the St. Louis Merchants Exchange for 30 years. The bond was furnished by members of the St. Louis Merchants Exchange.

TEXAS

Vernon, Tex.—The mill of the Kell Milling Co. was damaged in the windstorm Mar. 28.

Nacogdoches, Tex.—Chas. Macler of Jacksonville, has opened a grain and cotton exchange here.

Amarillo, Tex.—The Panhandle Grain Dealers Ass'n will hold its annual meeting here May 19.—H. L. Kearns, sec'y.

San Antonio, Tex.—The Moore Milling Co. has been sold to the Whole Grain Nature Foods Works of Wilmington, Del.

Robstown, Tex.—W. A. Koonce & Co., incorporated; capital stock, \$40,000. The company will operate mills, gins and elvtrs.

Farwell, Tex.—The Farmers Grain Co. has changed its name to the Farmers Grain & Warehouse Co., and has been incorporated: capital stock, \$5,000; incorporators, Lee H. Sudderth, J. O. Ford and J. M. Landrum.

Fort Worth, Tex.—The name of the Mountcastle-Merrill Grain Co. has been changed to Merrill Grain Co., the personnel and management remaining the same. The change was erroneously reported at Houston, where the company is at Fort Worth, with offices in the Dan Waggoner bldg.

Houston, Tex.—The port commissioners have unanimously adopted a resolution to postpone the construction of a grain export elvtr. The proposed elvtr. would have taken \$1,000,000 of the public funds, and "whereas, it appears to be of the opinion of well informed authorities on the subject, that the construction of the proposed elvtr. for handling export grain at this port would be at the present time economically and commercially unwarranted; therefore be it resolved, that the construction of the proposed grain elvtr. be postponed for the present."

Ft. Worth, Tex.—Construction of our elvtr. here is in progress. Contract calls for completion about July 1. The Jones-Hettelsater Construction Co. of Kansas City are the designers and builders. The elvtr. is to be of concrete construction, and one of the special features of it, is the smallness of the bins. It will have a total capacity of 600,000-bus., and the largest bin will not contain more than 16,000-bus. There are two legs, each with a capacity of 8,500-bus. per hour. We plan to move our headquarters to Ft. Worth about June 1, and will retain our interest at Wolfe City, Whitewright and Sherman.—Kimball Milling Co., W. L. Newsom, sec'y-treas.

Amarillo, Tex.—The Kenyon Grain & Coal Co. will erect an 18,000-bu. studded, iron clad elvtr. here. The building will contain a number of retail bins and sacking bins, enabling the owners to handle their large retail business. The equipment consists of one 15-h.p. and one 7½-h.p. G. E. Motor, a combination wagon and truck dump, which will be installed in connection with a 10-ton Howe Dump Scale; a 5-bu. Richardson Automatic Scale will be installed in the cupola, a Eureka Cleaner of 600-bus. capacity an hour, will be installed on the work floor together with a large hammer type mill, a Clark type single power shovel, and a small chop leg, which will elevate products from the mill into overhead sacking bins will be installed. The contract has been let to the Star Engineering Co.

I want to tell you that the enthusiasm is growing and I think we are going to have a great crowd at New Braunfels, May 23-24. The boys—old and young—are entering right into the spirit of the occasion and are wanting to take part in the various games and amusements. Earle Ferguson of Fort Worth has been appointed captain of the City Guys' Team and in a recent letter he wrote to Frank White of New Braunfels he advises that he is getting together a fine line-up of big *leaguers*, stating that all admit to having been professionals and of course have lost their amateur standing, but he is going to run them in anyway. Among the players he names, Fred Honea and A. Galbraith of Dallas; Chas. Shearn, Jr., of Houston; Martin Giescke of San Antonio; Geo. Chapman, Kay Kimbell, Ray Stinnett and Ferd Moore of Sherman, besides a fine bunch of Ft. Worth boys. He states he understands New Braunfels will furnish all tools and equipment outside of the suits, but advises that his men will wear their B. V. D's. Harry Kearns tried to sneak out of the job as captain for the Country Guys' Team, but we knew he was fooling us by claiming he had planned a trip out of the state for that time and would not be able to attend the meeting; but we pinned him down and finally he advised he was going to give up his trip (if he ever planned one??) and that he was going to wallop Earle Ferguson and his bunch so badly that they would have to sneak out of New Braunfels before the barbecue and dance Saturday night, the 24th. He has lined up some real baseball men, including Oscar J. Allen of El Paso as pitcher; Ben Clement, Jr., Waco, catcher; E. N. Nobles, Tulia, first baseman; Andy Richey, Talpa, second baseman; Roy Yost, Clovis, N. M., third baseman; T. A. Hugston, Crowell, out-fielder—and other real sports whose names will be given later.—H. B. Dorsey, sec'y, Texas Grain Dealers Ass'n.

UTAH

Tremonton, Utah.—The Hylton Flour Mills and the Mutual Fuel & Grain Co., have been closed.

Riverdale, Utah. — The Hylton mill and elvtr. here have been purchased by us.—Associated Farmers Milling Co., Ogden, Utah, Route 4.

Salina, Utah.—The owners of the Richfield Roller Mills have purchased the Salina Milling Co. Jes Jensen will have charge. The Richfield Roller Mills burned last summer.

WASHINGTON

Spokane, Wash.—The Lakin Milling Co.'s plant was recently damaged by fire.

Roy, Wash.—The capital stock of the Grange Warehouse Co. has been increased from \$2,500 to \$5,000.

Pasco, Wash.—C. C. Gregory, who has been mgr. of the Pasco Flour Mills Co. has sold his interest in that company.

Colton, Wash.—The Farmers Union Warehouse Co. is planning to erect 20 additional grain bins. H. B. Schlicht is mgr. of the company.

Ruff, Wash.—Wm. Poggensee has succeeded Gus Schlimmer as mgr. of the Dunlay White Co. which operates the Milwaukee Grain Elvtr. Co.'s elvtr.

Seattle, Wash.—The Community Flour Mills, Inc., have been incorporated. Capital stock, \$25,000. A. Butcher and Geo. Engler are the incorporators.

Armstrong (Pullman, p. o.), Wash.—The warehouse of the Pacific Coast Elvtr. Co. burned to the ground April 12, together with 14,594 sacks of grain. The fire started on the roof, and it is said that it was caused by sparks from a locomotive. Insured.

WISCONSIN

Coon Valley, Wis.—The Coon Valley Milling & Light Co.'s plant burned recently. The plant will probably be rebuilt.

Elmwood, Wis.—We have sold our machinery line. Our capital stock now is \$40,000.—Elmwood Lumber & Grain Co.

Brillion, Wis.—Henry Carstens now has a partner, and the firm will be known as the Brillion Mill & Elvtr. Co. Mr. Carstens has been running a mill here for several years.

Sussex, Wis.—Douglas Richardson has succeeded Curtis Richardson as mgr. of the Sussex Co-op. Co. Curtis Richardson now owns and manages the Richardson Feed & Grain Co.

Van Dyne, Wis.—The Manitowoc Malting Co.'s elvtr. is being razed. The elvtr. has not been in use for a number of years and was declared unsafe by the Industrial Commission.

Fond du Lac, Wis.—We have moved all of our stock over to our general warehouse and will conduct our business there. This will save considerable rehandling of the different commodities. Our retail store was sold to P. F. Boulay.—Helmer Milling Co.

MILWAUKEE LETTER.

The following officers and directors of the Chamber of Commerce Clearing House were elected at the recent annual meeting: Pres., F. J. Phelan; vice-pres., A. L. Flanagan; sec'y, Jos. Lers; treas., W. A. Hottensen. Directors, H. H. Peterson, B. J. Aston, F. H. Spearman.

The following have been appointed to serve on the various com'tes of the Chamber of Commerce: Grain "To Arrive"—A. L. Johnstone, K. R. Froedtert and L. J. Beck. Supervisors of Grain Inspection and Weighing: J. H. Manning, John C. Hensey, E. H. Hiemke, J. W. Rice and A. J. Riebs.

I am consolidating my business with that of Owen & Brother Co., who are pioneers in the grain and seed commission business of this city. This consolidation became effective April 15, 1924, my business being conducted under the name of Owen & Brother Co., 406 Chamber of Commerce Bldg.—H. Jahns, Jr.

WYOMING

Keeline, Wyo.—Mail addressed to the McCaull Grain Co. has been returned marked "out of business."

Gresham Flour Mills at Auction Again.

The long idle \$300,000 flour mill and grain elevator of the Gresham Flour Mills Corporation, Guthrie, Okla., is going to the block again. Ned Holman, liquidating agent of the Oklahoma State Bank of Guthrie, upon the recommendation of Governor Trapp, who took the plant out of the hands of the State Banking Board, advertised that the plant would be offered for sale Apr. 23. The State Banking Board tried to sell the property once before and failed. Then litigants grew impatient and threatened to apply for appointment of a Federal receiver.

When Bank Commissioner Joe Strain put the property on the block some months ago H. O. Miller, former manager of the Farmer-Labor Reconstruction League, offered \$37,000 for it. He had hoped to make a contract with a milling concern to operate the mill, and with co-operative wheat salesmen to use the elevator. But the deal was not consummated.

Frank Gresham, ex-pres. of the Gresham corp., holds the title to the railroad right of way and the tracks that reach the plant, which he values at \$30,000. "Pay me," he demands, "or you can't get to the mill if you buy it."

The Fairbanks Co. has a lien on the power equipment against a debt of \$35,000. The Lathrop Grain Co., Kansas City, holds a mortgage and note for \$47,000 on mill equipment, The Federal government wants \$32,000 for delinquent taxes. About \$50,000 or \$60,000 would be required to put the plant in good repair and back in operation. Whosoever may purchase it will have to lay out approximately \$200,000 if he is to have an active concern.

The Gresham concern, the Sun Grain & Export Corporation, and the Oklahoma State Bank failed about the same time and the Gresham properties, which were mortgaged by the bank, became assets of the bank. The State Banking Board now has possession.

Electroculture of Field Crops.

Subjecting barley in pots to electrical discharges for six hours and one hour at different stages of growth, with one exception caused very marked increases in grain yield, reaching as high as 118 per cent. This was usually accompanied by small increases in total yield. The effect of the electricity seemed to accelerate reproductive growth apart from vegetative growth. Electrification for the first, second, and third month, respectively, during the growing season, gave large increases of grain in all cases. The second month, however, gave the highest, causing a yield more than double that of nonelectrified plants.

A current 100 times as strong as the normal atmospheric current, continued for the full growing period, seemed as effective as a stronger current, except in the case of plants electrified during the second month. Removing plants from atmospheric electricity decreased their yield slightly.

With overhead electric wires whose distance apart is not much more than their height from the ground, fully half the current supplied will reach the crop under ordinary circumstances. Considerable area about the electroculture area, particularly on the lee side, seems to receive a much greater discharge than that which normally passes between air and earth. "Electrocultural Work in 1922 and 1923," (Jour. Min. Agr. (Gt. Brit.) 30 (1923), No. 4), gives full details of the experiment.

Small plats of potatoes, sugar beets, tobacco, and a number of vegetables were electrified and increases in plant growth and crop yield generally followed. Maryland tobacco responded most decidedly to discharges, increasing in average number and weight of leaves and stalk, and height. Electrification of plants proved of advantage thruout the growing season, as shown in "Electrocultural Experiments at Bellevue in 1920-1921," (Minn. Instr. Pub.) (France), Bul. Off. Dir. Recherches Sci. et Indus. et Invet., No. 32 (1922).

Feedstuffs

TOLEDO, O.—The Lake Erie Milling Co. has recently installed a molasses feed machine.

REDWOOD FALLS, MINN.—Urban Bros. have purchased the feed mill of Henry Jansen.

AURORA, NEB.—W. H. Herrold has purchased the J. N. Johnson feed store and building.

SHERIDAN, IND.—The Sheridan Milling Co. has installed a new mill for manufacturing chicken feed.

THE TEXAS Net Container Act has been held void and unconstitutional by the Court of Criminal Appeals.

LAWRENCEBURG, TENN.—Fire damaged G. T. Stephens' feed store recently. Loss, \$1,000, covered by insurance.

Cedar Rapids, Ia.—The demand for corn oil cake meal, gluten feed, and gluten meal in this vicinity is very good.—G. E. Hillier.

EAST ST. LOUIS, ILL.—Howard G. Whitmore, of Cedar Rapids, Ia., is the new manager of the Corno Mills Co., manufacturing feeds.

EMMET, IDA.—The Co-op. Exchange has installed a new hammer mill for the manufacture of feed; and dust collecting apparatus.

CUERO, TEX.—The Cuero Mill & Feed Co. has been incorporated by W. M. Seeligson, C. C. Witte, and F. W. Jaeggli. Capital, \$15,000.

DENISON, TEX.—The Knauer Grain Co. has installed some new machinery in its plant. The company manufactures poultry and livestock feeds.

FAYETTEVILLE, ARK.—The wholesale flour and feed business principally owned by J. H. Phipps, was recently sold to the Fulbright estate.

MISHAWAKA, IND.—Hartman-Reese & Son have purchased the flour, hay, feed and seed business of Jess Annis, and are now operating it.

SMITHVILLE, TEX.—J. W. Crouch has purchased the Rogers Feed Mill and is moving it to a new location. Additions and improvements are contemplated.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y.—James D. Ditzler, formerly with the American Linseed Co., is now traveling in western New York for the Ames-Burns Co., feed dealers here.

BURLINGTON, IA.—Gilchrist & Moore have added a new feed grinding machine with 2 20-h.p. motors to the equipment in its feed mill here.

Colusa, Cal.—E. K. Lange and K. S. Hardy have purchased the Bogue Milling Co. The firm will hereafter be known as the Colusa Feed Co.

WEST UNION, IA.—P. G. Peterson has a new feedmill equipped with a 22-inch, Monarch attrition mill with 2 20-h.p. motors, also a 3-roller mill. C. E. Newell made the installation.

CARDWELL, MO.—The Leachville Gin Co. has been incorporated here by O. D. Hall, W. H. Brewer, J. H. Brewer, and Eli Black, with a capital of \$10,000. The company will operate cotton gins, grist mills, feed mills, and kindred plants.

Coming Feed Ass'n Meetings.

May 7, 8, 9. Interstate Cotton Seed Crushers Ass'n, New Orleans, La.

May 28, 19, 30. National Oil Mill Superintendents Ass'n, Memphis, Tenn.

June 5, 6. American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n at Chicago, Ill.

June 9, 10, 11. Texas Cotton Seed Crushers Ass'n, Galveston, Tex.

KANSAS CITY, MO.—The Missouri River Alfalfa Milling Co. has gone into voluntary liquidation. Lack of capital and insufficient business are given as causes.

WEST UNION, IA.—J. M. Healy recently installed a 24-inch, Unique, ball-bearing attrition mill with 2 25-h.p. motors, and a 3-roller mill, in his feed mill. C. E. Newell did the work.

ARKADELPHIA, ARK.—Geo. Boon has leased the Farmers Union Warehouse for 5 years, guaranteeing the stockholders a net profit of 10% on their investment. He will operate a wholesale feed business.

DECORAH, IA.—B. H. Adams is equipping a new feed milling plant. C. E. Newell is installing a 26-inch Monarch attrition mill and 2 30-h.p. motors. An electric dump and a Howe truck scale will be added.

CHARLOTTE, VT.—The Richmond Grain Co. has sold its store here and it will continue under the management of Frank Mack, as the Charlotte Cash Feed Store. A full line of feeds and seeds will be carried.

DECATUR, ILL.—J. M. Allen, of the Shellabarger Elevator Co., and H. S. Gebhart have purchased the feed mill of the American Hominy Co. The Shellabarger Elevator Co. is moving its jobbing business to the new plant.

ONTARIO, IA.—Officials of the Ontario Grain & Coal Co. have organized the Chemical Products Co. to manufacture hog mineral mixtures and poultry tonics. A factory building is being erected. W. T. Barr is pres., L. E. Munsinger, sec'y.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—We do not definitely know when we will start operating our branch mill here. We are being delayed by non-delivery of machinery. Operations, however, will not start May 1.—J. E. Walker, Purina Mills, St. Louis, Mo.

BALTIMORE, MD.—It is understood that E. Steen & Bro., grain merchants here, intend readjusting some of the machinery in their private warehouse and grain cleaning plant, for the manufacture of poultry, dairy, and stock feeds on a large scale.

CHICAGO, ILL.—F. A. Jost, previously in charge of the feed department of D. Rothschild & Co., has resigned to take a position with the Chicago Grain & Salvage Co. Eric A. Peterson, previously connected with the Arcady Farms Milling Co., succeeds Mr. Jost.

PALESTINE, ILL.—Miesenhelder Bros., recently incorporated to deal in feed and kindred products, have branches at Sullivan, Ind., Robinson, Ill., and Oblong, Ill. They are building a new warehouse at Sullivan, which will have a capacity of 6 cars of flour and feed.

LOUISVILLE, KY.—The Louisville branch of the Early & Daniel Co., Cincinnati grain dealers, comprising 3 buildings which it recently acquired and improved for storing grain and manufacturing feed, was totally destroyed by fire on Apr. 3. Loss, estimated at \$400,000, covered by insurance.

FEDERATION WHEAT has been introduced from New South Wales and favorably received in the irrigated districts of Idaho, where it is expected to replace Dicklow, within the next 3 years. Stiffer straw, more rust resistant, earlier maturing, and heavier yield are the qualities of Federation wheat that are making it more favored than Dicklow.

KANSAS CITY, KAN.—Fire destroyed the old Rock Island elevator, operated by the Davidson Mill & Elevator Co., on the afternoon of Apr. 17. An electric spark is thot to have caused a dust explosion and the resultant blaze. Over 60,000 bushels of corn, oats, wheat, and kafir corn, stored in this wooden structure, were lost to the estimated extent of \$50,000. The loss to the building is estimated at \$15,000. It had a capacity of 125,000 bus. Loss partly covered by insurance.

FARMERS OF Green Lake county, Wis., are going in for soy beans quite heavily. Over a 100 of them have already ordered their seed for the coming season. At least 1,000 bushels of seed will be needed to supply the existing demand, according to James Lacey, county agent. The Manchu variety will be planted chiefly. A total of at least 1,500 acres is expected to be planted in that county this spring.

LOUISVILLE, KY.—A stable and warehouse of Geo. F. Korfhage & Sons were destroyed by fire about 6:40 p. m., April 14. Loss is estimated at \$8,500. Mr. Korfhage had contracted to feed 400 racehorses during the spring meet at Churchill Downs and had just placed fourteen carloads of feed in the warehouse. The buildings were not insured. Mr. Korfhage says the blaze must have been caused by a firebug.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—The Ralston Purina Co., of St. Louis, breakfast foods, cereal products, and chopped feeds manufacturers has purchased the property of the Clarx Milling Co., which has lain idle for the past 5 years, for \$250,000. The mill is being remodeled for factory use and will start manufacturing cattle feeds about May 1. Charles E. McCarthy will manage and George Hans will be superintendent. Both men come from the main offices and plant of the Ralston Co. at St. Louis.

Recovery for Feed Alleged Injurious.

The Magnolia Milling Co., engaged in the retail feed business at Seattle, Wash., sold to Morton Clark feed for his 2,700 chickens, and failing to collect the bill for \$1,821.74 brot suit.

In defense it was alleged that any meat meal which contains free fatty acid in the fat in excess of 5 per cent, is deleterious and harmful, and that the meat meal purchased from the plaintiff contained 12.35 per cent of meat fat, which fat contained free fatty acid to the amount of 21.7 per cent thereof. That by reason of that fact the meat meal was unfit for feeding and resulted in depreciating egg production of the defendants' flock to one-fifth of what it otherwise would have been. That the meat meal was sold and delivered in sacks on each of which was printed a guaranteed chemical analysis of the contents over the manufacturer's name and address, which analysis was: Protein, 60 per cent; phosphates, 10 per cent; fat, 10 per cent; fiber, 2 per cent. Its use caused the defendant's poultry to become unhealthy, occasioned the death of some, and reduced the egg production to one-fifth of the usual and ordinary production, to their damage in the sum of \$5,000.

The jury gave judgment for defendants, but cut the damages from \$5,000 to \$1,500.

In reversing this and giving the plaintiff the full amount of the feed bill the Supreme Court of Washington, on Mar. 19, 1924, said:

As to the meal containing an excess of free fatty acid, no one knows or pretends to say that 5 per cent or any other per cent of free fatty acid in the meal, or 5 per cent or any other percentage of free fatty acid in the fat contained in the meal actually makes the meal unwholesome or dangerous. The nearest approach to testimony to this effect is that of a witness describing himself as a feed specialist, who testified to what was no more than a prejudice on his part against meal containing more than 5 per cent of free fatty acid, and he so little understood his subject that he did not and could not distinguish between 5 per cent of free fatty acid in the meal, and 5 per cent of free fatty acid in the fat contained in the meal, though closely pressed by counsel upon both sides, and while at the worst the meal in question contained no more than 2.68 per cent of such acid, the witness, though condemning this meal, freely said, and repeated, that any meal containing not more than 5 per cent of the acid was all right for feed, though he preferred and was then recommending and selling meal containing 2½ per cent of free fatty acid, practically the same as the meal now complained of.

Substantially all of the witnesses agree that while free fatty acid is released by putrefaction, it is also released by other agencies when there

is no putrefaction present, and that it is, and must be, released in the process of digestion. It is also agreed that the whole subject is a new one; that it has not been customary to analyze feeds for the presence of this acid; that there are no state or governmental regulations upon the subject; and that science has not yet classified free fatty acid as dangerous or to be guarded against, or attempted to say what percentage may be considered as making the feed or food in which it is found unwholesome.

That the feeding of the meal caused the conditions of which complaint is made has even less semblance of support. No one attempted to say that in his opinion this particular feed was the cause of the conditions said to have been found upon post mortem examination of the chickens which died, or that free fatty acid was ever known to cause like conditions. Counsel for respondents asserted in their briefs and in oral argument that this point had been proven by the process of eliminating all other causes. True, there was testimony that the stock was carefully selected; that the chickens were well cared for, free from vermin and worms, and not afflicted with cholera or chicken pox; but we find no testimony, from either expert or practical sources, from which it can be reasonably inferred that the chickens were not afflicted, and their condition caused by some other known disease, or perhaps by a disease heretofore unknown, and unnamed, not in either case induced nor aggravated by the feed.

We have viewed the testimony from every standpoint suggested by counsel, and from every other angle of which we can conceive, and yet we are clearly convinced that the verdict of the jury is based upon speculation only. It cannot therefore be allowed to stand.—223 Pac. Rep. 1042.

Adulteration and Misbranding.

Sutherland Flour Mills Co., Cairo, Ill., shipped a consignment of wheat shorts to Bessemer, Ala., which was labeled, in part, "100 Lbs. Net When Packed Wheat Shorts with Mill Run Ground Screenings Guaranteed Analysis: Protein not less than 16.00%; Fat not less than 4.00%; Carbohydrates not less than 56.00%; Crude Fiber not more than 8.50%. Manufactured by Sutherland Flour Mills Co., Cairo, Ill. Wheat Shorts." Reground bran had been mixed with and substituted for wheat shorts with mill run ground screenings and the product was, therefore, misbranded. Bessemer Feed Mills of Bessemer, Ala., appeared as claimant for the property and agreed to use the product as dairy feed, in consideration of its release, executing a bond of \$500, as a guarantee of good faith.

Central Oil & Fertilizer Co., Valdosta, Ga., shipped a consignment of cottonseed meal into Florida from Georgia which was labeled, in part, "Prosperity Brand Cottonseed Meal *** 100 lbs. Net Manufactured By Central Oil & Fertilizer Co., Home Office, Macon, Georgia. Guarantee Protein *** 36.00 *** Ammonia 7.00." Adulteration was alleged by the United States attorney for the Southern District of Florida, who filed a libel for seizure and condemnation of 350 sacks of the meal remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Jacksonville, Fla., because the meal was deficient in protein and ammonia, and the brand with its guarantees was misleading. Central Oil & Fertilizer Co. admitted the allegations and a judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered. The company paid costs of the proceedings and executed bond in conformity with section 10 of the act.

General Commission Co., Kansas City, Mo., shipped a consignment of gray shorts from Missouri to Los Angeles, Cal., where they were seized and the company was charged with violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The sacks of shorts were labeled, in part, "100 lbs. net when packed imitation Wheat Gray Shorts & Ground Wheat Mills Screenings not exceeding 8%. Manufactured by Heart of America Flour Mills, Kansas City, Mo. Protein, not less than 16.00% Fat, not less than 3.50% Crude Fibre, not more than 10.00% Carbohydrates, not less than 50.00% Ingredients: Wheat Gray Shorts, Flour *** Wheat Bran and Ground Wheat Screenings." The statements were false and the article was an imitation of, and was offered for sale under the distinctive name of another article. A decree of condemnation was entered providing for the release to the claimant of the 600 sacks seized, upon payment of costs of the proceeding and execution of a bond amounting to \$1,000, in conformity with section 10 of the act, provision being made that the product must be re-labeled.

Costing More to Handle Wheat Thru Pool.

James Stewart, former chairman of the war wheat board, testified before the Royal Grain Commission Apr. 14 at Winnipeg, Man., that because of the operations of the Alberta wheat pool formed last summer all producers in the province received from 3 to 4 cents less for their wheat, compared with growers of Saskatchewan and where there was no pool. This condition, he said, was due to lack of competition where there was a pool.

The companies with which he was connected, Mr. Stewart said, were doing business at one cent a bushel less than the pool elevators. They had placed their elevators at the disposal of the Alberta pool managers.

Poolers Battling in Carolina Courts.

Five different suits involving pooling contracts have recently been decided by the Supreme Court of North Carolina.

One John Battle gave them a hard fight but lost. The Tobacco Growers Co-operative Ass'n brought suit against John for a permanent injunction forbidding him from disposing of his 1922 crop. He won in the Superior Court of Edgecombe County; but Aaron Sapiro of San Francisco, Cal., came to the aid of the poolers as counsel and on Feb. 27, 1924, the Supreme Court reversed the decision and John will have to hold his tobacco until the final hearing.

On the same day the court decided against C. C. Patterson, who had declared his purpose not to abide by his 5-year contract. Both the foregoing suits were started by the pool.

G. H. Pittman started a suit against the pool as he desired to get out of it. He alleged that the contents of the contract he signed had been misrepresented and that he had not read the contract. The court decided against him, Mar. 5, holding that the contract was neither fraudulent nor lacking in mutuality.

The Tobacco Growers Co-operative Ass'n brought suit against Pete Spikes, and after its temporary restraining order had been dissolved in the Superior Court of Craven County, prosecuted a successful appeal to the Supreme Court, the decision being given Mar. 5.

The pool lost in the case last decided, Mar. 5, that of the Tobacco Growers Co-operative Ass'n against J. L. Bland, the court holding that Bland could dispose of his crop, because the pool had wrongfully failed to account for the crop of 1922.

Defendant alleged that pursuant to his contract and obligation he delivered to plaintiff his entire tobacco crop for the year 1922, which according to market prices generally available was worth as much as \$1,500; that for the year 1923 his crop amounted to 6,000 pounds, and of this he delivered to plaintiff two-thirds of same; that plaintiff is due to defendant on his crop for 1922, according to market prices available, as much as \$700, and has wrongfully failed and refused under different pretenses to pay said sum to defendant or to properly account to him for the balance due on his tobacco crop of that year; that, being unable to obtain the balance due him or to maintain himself and family without it, defendant has sold the remainder of his 1923 crop for the purpose of obtaining necessary supplies for his support.

Defendant avers further that plaintiff, in breach of the agreement, in the partial settlement which it has made on the crop of 1922, wrongfully withheld \$36.80 as a penalty under the contract on tobacco, withheld from plaintiff, which tobacco belonged to one of defendant's tenants who was not a member of the ass'n.

The plaintiff offered affidavits denying that it had wrongfully failed to account for the crop of 1922, but had acted in accord with the contract stipulations concerning the management and sale of said crop, and averred further that it had withheld the \$36.80 as penalty for failure to deliver the tenant's crop, but since the decision of Co-op. Association v. Bissett, 121 S. E. 446, at the present term, in denial of plaintiff's right to retain said money, plaintiff had offered to return or pay same to defendant, and is still ready to do so.

Upon these opposing averments the lower court gave judgment dissolving the injunction for the reason among others that plaintiff had wrongfully and in breach of its agreement withheld the \$36.80, and further required defendant

to enter into bond in the sum of \$600 to save plaintiff harmless, etc., which said bond was duly given.

The Supreme Court said: True, plaintiff has made denial as to the amount due on the crop of 1922, or that there is anything due, but, considering the fact that plaintiff kept or should have kept proper entries showing what had been done with the crop of 1922, and that plaintiff or its officers and agents had access to its book, its statements as to the disposition of the crop of 1922 and its denial of the amount due, are entirely too general for a court to look with favor or to act on them.—121 S. E. Rep. 636.

Manitoba Pool Running Short of Signers.

The Manitoba Wheat Pool now announces that 623,864 acres was put under contract up to Saturday, April 12. As regular statements have been issued recently showing that contracts signed during April have been averaging over 10,000 acres per day, it would appear that not more than 500,000 acres had been signed up to April 1, the date fixed in the agreement for the securing of a minimum of 1,000,000 acres, in default of which all subscribers would then be advised and given a chance to withdraw.

The theories upon which the pool is based require the control of at least one-half the crop. The Manitoba Pool set itself the lower standard of 40 per cent when it undertook to sign up 1,000,000 acres. Only one-half of this reduced objective was reached within the time fixed in the contract, and up to date less than two-thirds is claimed, while the hope is expressed that by June there may have been signed up three-quarters, or 750,000 acres.—*Grain Trade News.*

Stung by the Pool.

A farmer writes as follows to the Cincinnati *Times-Star*: We have a president at \$22,000 per year, and a warehouse manager at \$18,000, and several hundred more officials, few getting less than \$3,000, which for the price we are paying ought to be high-class service, but the way our tobacco has been sold in the last three years, we did not need anybody, for if we had given it to the manufacturer for him to make the price, he would have been ashamed to make the price we got.

The whole thing is a tragic joke. This pool was for the farmer, and the farmer was to elect the officials. It was his association. He is conspicuous in any of the departments by his absence. In fact, in Ohio, and part of Indiana, we did not get a chance to elect a director, because ballots were sent two days after election, and then we were told we cannot elect an officer in a Kentucky corporation, because we are non-residents. Somebody is getting the benefit of millions of pounds of tobacco grown by the farmer, but not the farmer.

Note that in 1918 I sold my tobacco for 32 cents; in 1919 I sold my tobacco for 35, 45 and 50 cents; in 1920, when farm products went to pieces, at 14¼ cents. The 1921 crop went to the association, and I got 13¼ cents on a 10-cent higher market, and waited a year for my money. It takes a whole year to raise tobacco, which means in the pool, I must wait two years for returns.

In 1922 I was offered 30 cents for entire crop, but sent it to the pool, and I don't think I am going to realize 15 cents and not yet paid. My 1923 crop is on my hands yet. The pool says I must give it to them or they will sue me. Can you beat it?—C. B. Meyer, Cleves, O.

A NEW bill to establish a federal system of co-operative marketing has been introduced in the house by Representative Williams, of Michigan. It would authorize clearing house ass'ns to form export corporations under the Webb-Pomerene act. The bill provides for an administration board of 7 members and calls for an appropriation of \$15,000,000 to cover the first two years of its operation.

Grain Carriers

THE NEW YORK, New Haven & Hartford R. R. Co. plans to buy 15 new freight locomotives.

THE FIRST boats cleared with grain from Fort William on Thursday, April 17, for Port McNicoll.

ST. CATHARINES, ONT.—The Welland canal opened navigation Apr. 16,—ten days earlier than last season.

THE CHESAPEAKE & Ohio and Hocking Valley Railways have placed orders for over 8,000 railway cars and 100 mikado locomotives totaling about \$28,000,000 worth of equipment.

THE COMPLAINT by the Chamber of Commerce of Phoenix, Ariz., against coarse grain rates from groups F to J to Phoenix has been dismissed by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

THE SOUTHERN Pacific has entered into a contract for linking up the two S. P. Lines now in Mexico, which connection will give it entrance into Mexico City, according to a report from the Mexican embassy.

THE NEW tariffs embodying rate changes recently ordered by the Continental Steamship Freight Conference to become effective May 1, are completed. The rates show a general advance of from 15 to 25 per cent.

IT IS generally understood that Section 28 of the Merchant Marine Act will not be put into effect May 20, but will be delayed until further inquiry has been made to determine its benefits, if any, to the American fleet.

MONTREAL, QUE.—The 1924 season of navigation was officially opened at Montreal on the morning of Apr. 18. The government ice breaker, Lady Grey, arriving in the harbor, reported the ship channel in the St. Lawrence river between Quebec and Montreal, free from ice.

THE LAKES are open for navigation and grain loading at Fort William and other ports is active. The McKee and the Drummond, of the Patterson Line, started the season with trips to Georgian Bay ports, leaving Fort William Apr. 15, when marine rates became effective.

THE NINE regional advisory boards of shippers are to join in creating a national board to aid the railroad companies in expediting the movement of freight. Co-operation between shippers and carriers in the regional boards has been remarkably successful in obviating car shortages.

THE CANADIAN Northern and Canadian National railways have lifted embargoes on eastbound grain. Shipments are now being accepted subject to delay in transit until space is created to receive them. No. W. 2013, W. 2007, W. 2008, and W. 2012 are among the cancelled embargoes.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The government cannot collect from shippers whom it undercharged for freight moved over the railroads during the period of government control, after three years from the termination of federal control, it has been decided by the United States Supreme Court.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL.—The Chicago Board of Trade in a petition filed with the Illinois commerce commission entered a complaint against the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Co. as to "unjust and unreasonable rates charged" on grain and grain products between points in the state and Chicago.

GRAIN rates from Humboldt, Neb., to St. Louis are not unreasonable is the finding by Examiner H. W. Johnson in recommending the dismissal by the Interstate Commerce Commission of the complaint by the O. A. Cooper Co. against the C., B. & Q.

RATES ON wheat and flour and on coarse grains from Harrington, Wash., to Portland, Ore., via Spokane, Wash., were found unreasonable in that they exceeded 27.5c and 25c respectively. Reasonable rates for the future were prescribed by I. C. C. No. 13776, Portland Flouring Mills Co. v. G. N. Ry. Co. et al.

SURPLUS FREIGHT cars of class 1 roads in good repairs and available for immediate use if conditions demanded totaled 248,301 on March 31, according to the car service division of the American Railway Ass'n. This is an increase of 35,208 cars over the total reported on March 22, when surplus freight cars aggregated 213,093 cars.

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—The excessive grain rates complaint of the Kansas City Board of Trade will be formally heard before the Interstate Commerce Commission, at Kansas City, May 15. Claims are made that the rates from this market to Louisiana, Arkansas, and Eastern states points are 6 or 8 cents a hundred pounds too high when compared with the rates from competing points.

INDUSTRIES IN North Kansas City are seeking to compel the Missouri Pacific to absorb switching charges on grain and grain products received from connecting lines, and local competitive roads. The M. P. published a tariff abolishing the free switching privileges but this was temporarily suspended by the interstate commerce commission for hearing. Both the railroad and industries will file briefs of arguments with the I. C. C.

REFUSAL OF the S. P. & S. Ry. Co., and others, to accord north Pacific coast terminal rates on coarse grains, from Minneapolis, Minn., via Portland, Ore., to destinations from Centralia, Wash., north to and including Everett, Wash., with milling and cleaning in transit at Portland, was found unduly prejudicial in I. C. C. No. 13788. Portland Flouring Mills Co. v. S. P. & S. Ry. Co. et al. Undue prejudice was ordered removed.

THE SLUMP in car loadings that set in throughout the country about the first of March continued in evidence during the first week in April, according to figures issued by the car service division of the American Railway Ass'n. These records show that loadings during the week which ended April 5 totaled 862,096, a drop of 45,452 cars below the mark for the week before and a decline of 34,279 cars as compared with the corresponding week in 1923.

GENERAL REVISION of freight rates is advocated by Representative Hoch (Rep., Kan.), who declared the present structure is "badly out of adjustment," that certain sections of the country are favored at the expense of others, and that farm products bear an unfair proportion of the freight burden. He urged the house commerce committee to act favorably on his bill, which would direct the interstate commerce commission to make a general readjustment of rates.

SPENCER, KELLOGG & Co., New York, lost its \$100,000 suit against the United States Government and the Emergency Fleet Corp., for loss and damage to a cargo of linseed oil. The company contended that the unseaworthiness of the steamer "Cauplin," en route from Hull, Eng., to New York, caused much of the oil cargo to leak out, or be damaged by water. Judge Soper, United States District Court, Baltimore, Md., ruled that the unseaworthiness of the vessel had not been sustained.

VIRGINIA SHIPPERS are preparing a complaint for file with the Interstate Commerce Commission against the North Carolina freight rate structures. At present, in many cases, the North Carolina intrastate freight rates are lower than the interstate rates. The effect has threatened to cut Virginia brokers and distributors out of the big bulk of their distribution business in North Carolina. Virginian flour and feed concerns have contributed to a fund designed to eliminate this condition.

GRAIN AND grain products were loaded in 35,296 cars during the week ending Apr. 5. This was a decrease of 697 cars under the previous week, and 4,010 cars under the corresponding week of last year, but an increase of 3,813 cars over the corresponding period two years ago. Reported shortage for the period ending March 31, 1924, was 157 box cars, 105 coal cars, and 364 all freight cars. Surplus serviceable equipment for the same period was 81,342 box cars, 135,976 coal cars, and 248,301 freight cars.

REPRESENTATIVES OF Pacific coast ports, shippers, railroad officials, and others recently in conference at Tacoma, Wash., expressed unanimous opposition to the enforcement of section 28 of the shipping act of 1920. A committee, composed of one representative from each of the ports of San Francisco, Oakland, Portland, Astoria, Grays Harbor, Seattle and Tacoma, was appointed to draft resolutions calling for the continued suspension of the law, and its early repeal by Congress. A second committee was named to consider advisability of bringing suit to compel the I. C. C. to continue suspension of section 28.

THE OMAHA Grain Exchange is fighting an attempt by the Rock Island, Milwaukee, Santa Fe, Great Western, and Northwestern railroads, with which is aligned the Kansas City grain market, to raise the grain rates from Omaha to Texas points 1½c per cwt. The raise published by the railroads was set aside upon the protest of the Omaha exchange to the Interstate Commerce Commission. Now the roads are trying to justify the proposed rate before Examiner Disque. If the increase is granted it will take \$150,000 annually out of the pockets of Nebraska farmers, according to J. G. Kuhn, traffic mgr., of the Omaha exchange.

THE UNITED STATES Circuit Court of Appeals has just handed down a decision holding that the ultimate consignee is not liable for additional advance charges due on a shipment where he has inquired of the carrier with whom he is doing business as to the charges accruing up to the first billed destination and has been told that they were fully paid. The reasoning is based on the fact that the ultimate consignee has not equal means with the railway company of acquiring knowledge as to whether or not such advance charges have been paid. This is an unusual decision and contrary to general practice. The case has been appealed to the Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Number of employees of Class 1 railroads in January, 1924, was lowest recorded for any month since September, 1922, according to statistics of the Interstate Commerce Commission. Number reported during January was 1,749,927, a decrease of 29,589, or 1.7%, against returns for January, 1923. Total compensation paid these employees during January was \$239,550,251, a decrease of \$10,501,535, or 4.2% from last January. Compared with preceding month reports for January, 1924, show decrease in employment of 2.4%, while compensation paid showed an increase of 2.1%, due principally to the fact that number of working days was greater.

LELAND TARIFF 32-U has been suspended by the I. C. C. and the case for hearing is set for May 6, at Des Moines. The M. P. wanted to restrict its route on shipments from Kansas, Missouri, and other northern states, to Texas, to its own lines, which is the direct effect being fought. The tariff reproduces rates that were previously increased, and are now under suspension pending the results of the hearing started in Omaha, Apr. 7. The Kansas City grain interests opposed numerous proposed changes and restrictions on the permissible routing of grain to Texas. Grain may be routed, at present, from Kansas and Nebraska, via Kansas City over the Frisco, Kansas City Southern, and "Katy" as well as the Missouri Pacific.

THE AMERICAN Short Line R. R. Ass'n proposes an appeal to the interstate commerce commission, on behalf of 550 "short-line" railroads, intended to create sweeping revision of the present tariff divisions applying to thru freight traffic. Believing that the transportation act of 1920 was made for the purpose of insuring adequate transportation service to the nation, these short-line roads demand virtually all over 6% that is made by the larger systems, for their maintenance and upbuilding costs.

WALLA WALLA, WASH.—The Walla Walla County Farm Bureau and the Farmers Union, the latter an organization of grain growers, have taken up the fight of the grain interests south of the Snake River to abolish the Puget Sound differential in grain rates favoring Portland. The N. P., O. W. R. & N., and S. P. & S. railways are defendants. The complaint now filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission says that the territory south of the Snake River is limited to one market, Portland, for its wheat—Puget Sound buyers being no longer active due to the differential against them. Thousands of acres of land are passing out from under cultivation, and grain is being produced at a financial loss to the growers in the affected area, chiefly because rates established between Pacific Coast ports are excessively high. The differential now used is not justified by the difference in distance or cost of haul and is detrimental to the farmers in the territory spoken of, is further charged.

Freight Rates Have Been Reduced.

FREIGHT RATE reductions approximating \$1,000,000,000 have been made by class one carriers during the last three years, S. T. Bledsoe, general counsel for the Atchison, told the Senate committee on interstate commerce. Appearing in opposition to the repeal of section 15 A, the so-called rate making section of the transportation act, Mr. Bledsoe said \$657,563,790 of those reductions took place in 1923, and \$336,303,000 in 1922. These figures were based on the volume of traffic carried in 1923, when traffic was the heaviest in history, and on the freight rates which were in effect in 1921. In the Western districts alone the reduction approximated \$266,000,000 in 1923, while in 1922 it was \$154,138,862. All these reductions were made when the carriers were earning less than a fair return and with section 15 A in effect. That section does not guarantee the carriers a return and the Interstate Commerce Commission has so held. Instead of the guaranty of a return, it is a limitation upon the earnings of the more prosperous carriers.

"New England Divisions" Again.

SEVERAL EASTERN railroads have filed applications for a rehearing on the "New England divisions" decree, which materially added to the proportion of true rates to be apportioned to the carriers in that territory, and the case will be reopened on May 12. The C. of N. J. and the D. & H. will lead the present fight for a modification of the terms of the previous decision but numerous other lines are expected to appear before the I. C. C. Last August the Supreme Court sustained the decision of the Interstate Commerce Commission, made in 1922, awarding New England roads approximately 15% higher returns than they had previously obtained from thru freight traffic. The Court, tho admitting the application just, indicated that individual roads should be permitted to seek relief from its provisions. The C. of N. J. and the D. & H. are expected to contend that they should be included in the list of those obtaining relief, because their operating conditions are much like those of the New England roads. The densely populated regions they serve handicap them with short hauls.

Delay Beyond Control.

VANCOUVER, B. C.—Steamship Salina was delayed awaiting her turn to load wheat at the government elevator berth. She was compelled to take three days longer than the 10 lay days allowed her charter before demurrage started to run. Under the charter lay days did not count, if, loading was delayed by certain contingencies including "any other hindrance of whatsoever nature beyond the charterer's control." The owner, Navigazione Libera Triestina Societa in Azioni, claimed demurrage for 3 days, and a board of arbitrators was called in. They decided in favor of the charterer, Louis Dreyfus & Co., of London, by a majority verdict, contending that the delay had been beyond its control.

Wants Railroads Let Alone.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Speaking before the senate interstate commerce com'te, in an argument against the repeal of the rate sections of the transportation act, Howard Elliott, chairman of the board of the Northern Pacific, said: To my mind, there will be more protection given the 10,000,000 people who are using the railroads to the 2,000,000 people who work for the railroads, and to the 2,000,000 people who own the securities of the railroads, besides the 50,000,000 who are interested in life insurance policies, savings banks, etc., if congress in its wisdom should stop for the present in trying to make amendments to the transportation act and permit stability of regulation and stability of railroad conditions.

Change in Rule 77.

RULE 77 of tariff circular No. 18-A has been revised by an authorization of the Interstate Commerce Commission made on Apr. 7. The changes in section (a) thereof were adopted because of the difficulty shippers were encountering in securing the publication of commodity rates in conformity with the promise contained in the notations shown on the title pages of commodity tariffs. One of these changes reads: Tariffs should not contain volumes of unnecessary rates, and it is undesirable to require the posting of large numbers of tariffs at points from which no shipments are likely to move. Therefore, until further ordered, carriers may file tariffs containing commodity rates applicable from known points of production to known points of consumption without making such rates applicable from or to all intermediate points.

OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA.—Pres. John Kroutil, of the Oklahoma Millers League, has appointed T. C. Thatcher as chairman of a com'te of the league to call on the state bank commissioner. The object is to ascertain if millers may be saved losses arising from the failure of Oklahoma banks when exchange has been issued to take up drafts and is not paid before the failures. John Maney, Karl Humphrey, George Sohlberg and J. Lloyd Ford are the other members of the com'te.

DODGE CITY, KAN.—Samuel R. Guard, director of the Sears-Roebuck Agricultural Foundation, has assured Kansas wheat growers that the foundation stands ready with both moral and financial support, to help them get back on their feet. W. C. Lansdon, Salina, Kan., chairman of the state wheat growers organization com'te, says the loan will insure a sign up of 44,000,000 bus. of wheat in the Kansas Co-operative Wheat pool by May 24. He thinks 20,000 wheat growers will sign the agreement before harvest begins. The funds to be produced by the foundation will be in the form of neither donation nor charity, but offered as a strict business loan, amply secured to help the grower start over again.

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Robinson Telegraph Cipher Code: With 1912 and 1917 supplements, is for domestic grain business. Leather bound, \$2.25; cloth bound, \$1.75.

Millers Telegraphic Cipher: 1917 edition. Designed especially for the milling and flour trades. 77 pages, 3½x6 inches, paper bound. Price \$2.00.

Cross Telegraphic Cipher Code: 7th edition revised for provision and grain trades. Contains 145 pages 4½x5½ inches, bound in cloth. Price \$2.00.

A. B. C. Improved Fifth Edition Code, with Supplement: Reduces cable tolls 50% thru the use of five-letter code words, any two of which may be sent as one word. Price in English, \$20.00.

Bentley's Complete Phrase Code: Contains nearly 1,000 million code words, any two of which can be joined together and sent as one word. Thru its use a saving of 50% can be easily effected in cablegrams. Appendix contains decimal monies and list of bankers. 412 pages, 8½x10½ inches. Bound in cloth, leather back and corners. \$15.00.

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Your name in gold stamped on any of the above codes for 35 cents extra.

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Supreme Court Decisions

Brokers.—Where a broker closed plaintiff's account, the measure of damage is the difference between the price at which plaintiff's stock was wrongfully sold and the highest market price at which like stock was sold in the open market within a reasonable time thereafter.—*Langford & Fessenden*. Supreme Court of New York. 203 N. Y. Supp. 301.

B/L Weight "Subject to Correction."—Where B/L makes weight "subject to correction," the carrier does not warrant the weight to be as specified and is not estopped from showing that the weight was in fact less than the weight specified.—*State ex. rel. International Moving Picture & Film Co.* Supreme Court of Alabama. 99 Southern 307.

Crop Mortgage.—Where the mortgagee of a crop of wheat authorizes the mortgagor to thresh and sell the same and bring the proceeds of it to the mortgagee, a sale by the mortgagor vests the ownership of the wheat in the purchaser free from the lien of the mortgage.—*First State Bank of Stafford v. Independent Co-operative Grain & Merc. Co.* Supreme Court of Kansas. 223 Pac. 1089.

Seed Warranty.—In an action for damages for breach of express warranty of seeds sold, court did not err in refusing to permit plaintiffs to show by witnesses, who had purchased the same kind of seed from defendant, that the latter sold and represented the seed as "Southern German Tennessee millet," the sales to the witnesses being separate and independent transactions.—*Johnson v. J. H. Wyan*. Court of Appeals of Kentucky. 258 S. W. 949.

Notice of Claim.—Carriers having at all times treated and acted on a letter from shipper as a sufficient notice of claim of loss of the goods, and a full compliance with the requirement of the bill of lading in that respect held estopped from asserting its insufficiency as such. When a creditor forbears to sue on the written request of the debtor, the debtor is estopped to plead the statute.—*S. L. Jones & Co. v. Davis*, agent. District Court of Appeal, California. 223 Pac. 560.

Crop Mortgage.—The rule that a crop mortgage on crops to be grown in the future does not attach until seed for the crop is actually placed in the ground, or until there is an actual severance from the ground, does not affect the rights of a mortgagee under a mortgage executed under Rem. Comp. Stat. §3779, expressly authorizing mortgages upon "growing crops and upon crops before the seed thereof shall have been sown or planted."—*First Nat. Bank of Harrington v. Womach*. Supreme Court of Washington. 223 Pac. 586.

Landlord Not Bound Under Pooling Agreement.—Where a member of a co-operative marketing association agreed to deliver all the tobacco produced or acquired by him either as landlord or lessor to the association, or to allow the association to deduct 5 cents per pound as liquidated damages for all tobacco withheld by him, he was not liable for the penalty for non-delivery of tobacco grown by his tenants who were not members of the association, and who called for an actual division with him, and declined to deliver their part of the tobacco to the association, since under C. S. § 2355, the landlord did not acquire or own any interest in the tenant's half of the crop.—*Tobacco Growers Co-op. Ass'n v. Bissett*. Supreme Court of North Carolina. 121 S. E. 446.

Carrier's Duty to Ventilate Sacked Potatoes.—A carrier of seed potatoes from Wisconsin to New Orleans, where it piled them in a solid mass in an open shed without ventilation between the sacks, in consequence of which they became wet, mouldy, and unfit for seed by the time the consignee was required to accept and remove them, held negligent; a carrier being held to knowledge of the proper method of handling and storing a commodity which it accepts for shipment.—*Kuney v. C. & N-W. Ry Co.* Supreme Court of Wisconsin. 197 N. W. 708.

Carrier as Insurer and Warehouseman.—Statement filed in justice court of a cause of action for loss of goods against a carrier, which statement did not plead negligence of defendant as a warehouseman, held sufficiently broad, in view of Rev. St. 1919, §§ 2735, 2736, to support recovery against defendant either as carrier or warehouseman. A carrier is an insurer, and, when the fact of loss or damage to a shipment is shown, a presumption of negligence and liability arises against the carrier; it not being necessary for the shipper to point out the particular act of negligence causing the injury.—*Viviano v. Davis*, director-general. St. Louis Court of Appeals. Missouri. 258 S. W. 69.

Acknowledgment of Chattel Mortgage on Grain.—In an action for conversion of corn, based on chattel mortgage in favor of plaintiff, in which the defense was that the purported acknowledgment of the mortgage was not taken in the presence of the mortgagors, and that the mortgage as originally written and executed did not cover the corn alleged to have been converted, testimony of mortgagors in support of defense, but contradicted by the positive testimony of the scrivener, who was plaintiff's cashier, and of the notary, and by physical facts, held insufficient to sustain verdict for defendant on the ground of improper acknowledgment.—*Sheldahl Savings Bank v. Farmers Grain Co. of Polk City*. Supreme Court of Iowa. 197 N. W. 324.

Landlord's Lien.—Where landlords brought an action against third party who had purchased tenant's grain, involving issue as to whether landlords had waived their lien, and tenant's assignee of proceeds of sale to third party brought an action against third party on check on which third party had stopped payment on discovery that landlords claimed lien, involving same issue as to waiver of lien, it was within the power and discretion of the court to order all the parties impleaded in each action, and to order the trial of the issues in one of the actions, and defer the trial of the other action to abide the result of such trial.—*Wallace v. Farmers Exchange Co.* Supreme Court of Iowa. 197 N. W. 654.

Bank Paying Draft After Buyer's Notice Not to Pay.—Where a bank, in violation of buyer's instruction, paid a draft attached to a B/L which did not comply with the description called for in the letter of credit, a cause of action vested in plaintiff, which could not be discharged, except by release or something accepted in satisfaction thereof, and buyer's reimbursement of bank's guarantor was not a ratification of the payment, releasing bank. A defense, to an action against the bank for breach of contract in paying a draft attached to a B/L after

buyer's notice not to pay, that there was a custom for banks to rely on the description in the invoice, and not merely on that in the B/L, which was not pleaded, was unavailable.—*Laudisi v. American Exchange National Bank*. Supreme Court of New York. 203 N. Y. Supp. 432.

Canadian Company Tests Public Elevator Overage Order.

To determine the jurisdiction of the dominion grain commission in the matter of overages in public terminal elevators, the Eastern Terminal Elevator Co. has brot a test case. *Rex v. the Eastern Terminal Elevator Co.*, Ft. William, Ont., is being closely watched by the western trade.

Until two years ago the overage was considered the property of the terminal elevator. Owing to protest, an order-in-council was passed under which overages under one quarter of 1 per cent of the grain handled by the elevator were to be handed over to the dominion grain board for disposal. The Eastern Terminal Company refused to follow the order and threw the case into court.

Judge Rules Against Collecting Royalties from Broadcasting Stations.

The rendition of a song in the seclusion of a broadcasting station is not a public performance, according to a decision given Apr. 23 by Judge Smith Hickenlooper in the United States District court of Cincinnati, when he dismissed a petition filed to halt the broadcasting of copyrighted numbers without paying a royalty to the holder of the copyright. *Jerome N. Remick & Co., New York music publishers*, filed the suit against the *American Automobile Accessories Co. of Cincinnati*, makers of radio receiving sets and parts.

Judge Hickenlooper, in his opinion, said: The radio stations are operated for the transmission thru space of intelligence and music. Such station is undoubtedly maintained for the purpose of stimulating interest on the part of the public, for the purpose of advertising the receiving sets and instruments of defendants' manufacture and for the purpose of permitting the persons having receiving sets to receive a reproduction of the sounds broadcast.

In order to constitute a public performance in the sense in which we think Congress intended the words "performance publicly for profit" it is absolutely essential that there be an assemblage of persons, an audience so congregated for the purpose of hearing, which transpires at the place of amusement.

Arbitration Successful in Settling Trade Disputes Between Nationals.

The Court of Arbitration of the International Chamber of Commerce has been singularly successful in settling trade disputes between the nationals of different countries. A recent report shows a rapid increase in the number of cases filed and disposed of. Fifty-seven requests for intervention by way of conciliation or arbitration have been received by the International Chamber, twelve of which have been filed since last November. This method of settling trade disputes without recourse to the cumbersome and frequently costly legal machinery which governments use in attaining an adjustment of differences is particularly effective. The cases are ordinarily settled to the satisfaction of all concerned in a fraction of the time that would otherwise be used.

A number of the cases show that the mere existence of the machinery of adjustment provided by the International Chamber is sufficient to bring about or pave the way for adjustment. A mere study of the involved documents is sometimes sufficient to effect a settlement.

In order that advantage might be taken of the machinery provided by the International Chamber the Court of Arbitration recommends the insertion of an arbitration clause in all international contracts.

Thru the International Chamber and the National Sections, experts familiar with trade practices are promptly available as judges.

Consolidated Adjustment Co. Railroad Claim Adjusters Association Building CHICAGO

Charges—33 1/3% of the amount collected plus the cost of starting suit. No charge if nothing collected.

Handling more than 10,000 claims annually

Supply Trade

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—The year 1923 was a good business year with us, 1924 is better.—Monolith Builders.

NEWARK, N. J.—Receivers of the United & Globe Rubber Corp. have filed their petition, report and account setting forth the result of the operation of the business, with the U. S. District Court of New Jersey.

THE SOUNDNESS of the general business situation is reflected in the statement by the railroads of general merchandise loaded during the week of Apr. 12. Loadings of general merchandise were 5 per cent larger than last year and 23 per cent above the corresponding week in any previous year.

OMAHA, NEB.—March was unexpectedly a good month for us. We are uncertain whether it is an indication of a turn in the tide. There are, nevertheless, many indications that 1924 will be a better year than 1922 or 1923.—Thos. F. Hall, Hall Distributor Co.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—E. H. Gary, chairman of the U. S. Steel Corp., in a recent address stated that the abolition of the 12 hour day was costing the corporation \$35,000,000 a year, and had increased the cost of its product 10%, but that in making this change the corporation had acceded to a public sentiment.

METHODS NEW to large scale lumbering and woodworking enable the Ford Motor Co. to save 35 to 50 per cent of the wood in cutting fine hardwood for automobile body parts. The parts are sawed directly from the unedged planks as they come from the log by a high-speed band saw, achieving previously unequaled conservation of wood. The curves of the body parts are fitted into the curves of the unedged planks so that as little waste as possible will be effected. Tree branches as small as 4 inches in diameter are made use of.

OMAHA, NEB.—Drake-Williams-Mount Co. report the installation of Trapp Dumps in the following elevators: Kent & Burke Co., Merchison, Neb.; Adrian Co-op. Grain Co., Adrian, Minn.; Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co., Russell, Minn.; and Whiting, Ia.; Farmers Lbr. Co., Newman Grove, Neb.; Farmers Elvtr. Co., Nebr. City, Neb.; B. Garding, Eden Valley, Minn.; T. Dunbar, Corsica, S. D.; Crotter & Fitzgerald, Imperial, Neb.; Mullany Gr. Co., Canastota, S. D.; F. S. Pierson, Valisca, Ia.; Morrison Grain Co., Hill City, Kan.; C. H. Townsend, Presho, S. D.; H. Weimer, Allen, Ill.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—We have recently shipped the following Carter Disc Separators: M. P. Miller, Moscow, Ida.; Crete Mills, Crete, Neb.; S. W. Mlg. Co., Kansas City, Mo.; Valier Spies Mlg. Co., St. Jacob, Ill.; Bowersock Mlg. Co., Lawrence, Kan.; Voigt Mlg. Co., Grand Rapids, Mich.; Murfreesboro Mill Co., Murfreesboro, Tenn.; Bay State Mlg. Co., Winona, Minn.; Corno Mills Co., Cedar Rapids, Ia.; Lillie Mill Co., Franklin, Tenn.; Ewing Roller Mills, Ewing, Neb.; Chetopa Mill & Gr. Co., Chetopa, Kan.; Streeter Mlg. Co., Streeter, N. D.; Yampa Valley Mlg. & Elev., Steamboat Spgs., Colo.; Holdredge Roller Mills, Holdredge, Neb.; Seaboard Flour Mills, Sanford, N. C. Also shipped machines to So. Africa, Sweden, Ireland, New Zealand and England.—Carter Mayhew Mfg. Co.

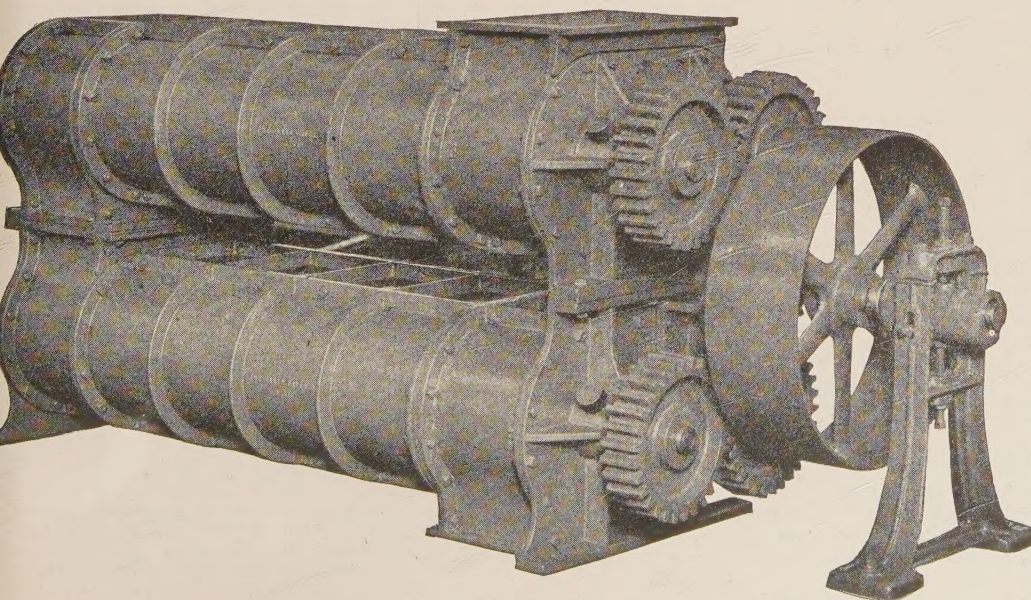
WHEN the federal tax on telegraf and telephone messages was assessed there were also assessed taxes on freight and express charges; these latter items were removed long ago, and there seems no good reason why the tax on telegraf and telephone charges should not be removed also. The tax amounts to approximately 15% of the tolls charged, and the Treasury Department has stated that it amounts to approximately \$28,000,000 per year. It is a direct tax on business which must be absorbed by the users of telegraf and telephone service, and should be eliminated as other War Taxes have been. Please do your part in helping to accomplish that result.—A. P. Husband, sec'y Millers National Federation.

A Well-Built Feed Mixer.

A thoro blending of the molasses with the feed can be accomplished with the special molasses mixing machine shown in the engraving herewith. The rubbing action that forces the molasses into the feed is under the control of the operator by restricting the opening discharging the feed from the upper section of the machine to any desired size.

The feed mixer is composed of two chambers one above the other and built of cast iron. Each of the chambers has two shafts carrying the mixing blades, which are of cast steel. The shafts are driven by heavy gears, all at one end of the machine.

In the design of this mixer particular care was taken to make the interior accessible for cleaning. The side plates are hinged and may be thrown open to expose the entire interior of the machine. This mixer is built in sizes ranging in capacity from 3 to 20 tons per hour, by the Ellis Drier Co., which will give readers of the Journal additional information on request.



Double Chamber Molasses Feed Mixer of Large Capacity.

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show the reduction of any weight of grain from 100 to 4090 pounds by ten pound breaks, to bushels of 32, 48, 56, 60 70 and 72 pounds.

Six tables printed in two colors, on both sides of three cards, size 5½ x 10½ inches. Price 65 cents, postage 4 cents.

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CHICAGO, ILL.

Changes in Rates

As shown by tariffs recently filed with the Interstate Commerce Com's'n the carriers have made the following changes in rates:

E. B. Boyd supplement No. 6 to circular No. 1-R of Western Trunk Lines, gives rules, regulations and exceptions to classifications, effective May 15.

C. & E. I. Ry. supplement No. 15, to tariff No. 600, Ill. C. C. No. 69, increases rate on poultry feed, etc., from Chicago Heights to Crandall, Ill., in connection with the N. Y. C. & St. L., to 10c, effective May 1.

L. A. Lowrey supplement No. 1 to tariff No. 20-N names local and joint terminal charges, rules and regulations from or to points within the Chicago District, on out-bound and in-bound freight traffic, also rules governing intermediate service on freight traffic passing thru the Chicago district, effective May 19.

I. C. R. R. supplement No. 11 to 601-I, gives rates on grain, grain products, feed, hay, meal, seeds, straw, flax fibre, moss, and articles taking the same rates, between stations in Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska, South Dakota, on I. C. C. R. & I. C. C. W., Ft. D. D. M. & S., G. N., W. C. F. & N., and Chicago, Peoria, Ill., Milwaukee, Wis., Minneapolis, Minn., Omaha, Neb., St. Louis, Mo., and other stations in Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Minnesota, Missouri, Ohio, South Dakota, and Wisconsin, effective May 10.

C. & E. I. supplement No. 15 to freight tariff No. 600 gives rates on grain, grain products, and grain by-products, also on broom corn, green corn, corn cobs, cotton seed, cotton seed ashes, seeds (broom corn, Hungarian and millet) and red top seed chaff, from stations on the C. & E. I., and from Henderson, Owensboro, Ky., and stations on the L. H. & St. L. Ry. taking Owensboro, Ky., rates, and from Cairo, Ill. (via M. & O.), Joliet, Ill. (via E. J. & E.), and Moline Transfer, Ill. (via C. M. & G.), to points in Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Wisconsin, effective May 1.

C. R. I. & P. supplement No. 10 to freight tariff No. 22000-H, which gives rates on grain, grain products, and seeds between Chicago, Moline, Peoria, Rock Island, Ill., Burlington, Clinton, Davenport, Keokuk, Muscatine, Ia., Minneapolis, Minnesota Transfer, St. Paul, Minn., and other stations named under index Nos. 1 to 2200, inclusive, of tariff, and in items Nos. 200 to 350, inclusive, of tariff, as amended, and stations on C. R. I. & P. and connections in Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, Missouri, and South Dakota, including Kansas City, St. Joseph, Mo., Council Bluffs, Ia., Kansas City, Atchison, Leavenworth, Kan., Albright, Omaha and South Omaha, Neb., effective May 9.

Taxation Does Not Create Prosperity.

The very naive suggestion was made in the House of Commons recently that an excellent way to stimulate trade immediately would be for the State to advance at once to each working-class family £2. It was said this would probably involve £40,000,000, and the whole of it "would go into the pockets of tradesmen." The inference was, of course, that such a large amount of money going immediately into trade would give such an all-round impetus that the wheels of industry would spin merrily round, unemployment become a thing of the past, and everyone would be very happy.

If a member of Parliament can speak as though he believed the State possessed some magical means of conjuring money "out of the nowhere into the here," it is perhaps excusable that so many otherwise intelligent people fail to realize that every additional penny spent by the State means another penny added to taxation, and that the whole of the amount must be extracted from the pockets of the public. As the public income is mainly derived from industry it means, of course, that all public expenditure is a tax on industry, and, as that expenditure increases, the tax may become so burdensome as to cripple our industrial power, restrict production, reduce earn-

ings (both as to dividends and wages), and increase unemployment.

The fact is so very elementary that it is not less than astonishing it is so frequently and generally disregarded, and such a load piled upon industry as threatens in very practical fashion to "kill the goose that lays the golden eggs."—The "Miller," London, Eng.

Growing Flaxseed with Wheat.

Flaxseed as a crop is more profitable than small grains, and during the last 7 years the price of flaxseed to the grower has averaged more than \$2 per bushel.

Flax when grown alone is difficult to handle in harvesting, curing and threshing, but if a reasonable amount of small grain is grown with the flax the difficulty of handling is greatly decreased. The mixture can be harvested with much less trouble, as the bundles will not cling together in the binder, shocking can be done to better advantage and the bundles will cure out more evenly and quickly; the straw will carry thru the cylinder and shakers of the threshing machine more easily than flax straw alone, so that much of the trouble ordinarily experienced in threshing flax is removed by growing the flax-grain mixture.

For the flax-wheat mixture, the Marquis variety should be used, for not only is it the leading variety of hard spring wheat grown in the Northwest, but, in addition, it matures at practically the same time as flax. Furthermore, there is a large supply of Marquis seed wheat and as a result it can be readily obtained.

In the flax-oat mixture a late or medium-late variety of oats must be used. Early oats, such as Kherson or the so-called sixty-day type, should not be used. Such varieties mature too early for the flax, which results in uneven ripening of the mixture. In addition, early oats produce a considerable proportion of small seeds, termed "pin oats," which cannot readily be separated from the flax seed after the mixture is threshed.

The flax-wheat mixture should contain only enough wheat to produce a moderate stand. Various proportions and rates of seeding have been carefully tested and sufficient information is available to make rather definite recommendations.

After the mixed crop is threshed, it is necessary to separate the flax from the small grain. This is not difficult to do and can be readily accomplished with a common fanning mill or with a specially devised home-made separating machine.

The difference in size between flax and small grains is so great that there is no difficulty in separating the two. Any fanning mill or cleaner can be adjusted to do the work satisfactorily.

Harris G. Nelson, divisional director of the Red Wing Linseed Division of the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co., Milwaukee, Wis., which company is interested in increasing the acreage of flaxseed has prepared a valuable pamphlet on "Growing Flax in Combination with Wheat, Oats and Barley" which will be sent to readers of the Grain Dealers Journal on request, addressed to the company for the benefit of their farmer patrons.

If U. S. farmers will grow enough flax to supply the home demand it should pay them better than growing an excessive supply of wheat.

Not Asking Special Privilege.

Governor John M. Davis of Kansas, says: "The farmer does not want special privilege from the government. It is my opinion that measures like this McNary-Haugen bill are brought forward by politicians who believe that the farmers are easily fooled. The farmer who thinks—and a lot of farmers today are thinking along political lines—knows that if he accepts a special privilege from the government he is only making it possible for others to demand more special privileges and more favoritism."

Insurance Notes.

PILING COBS on a floor or wall of concrete or brick that has a boiler furnace on the other side will prevent the radiation of heat, and cases have been known where cobs against the floor got so hot fire started. No combustible material should be stacked against a wall having a furnace close to the other side.

THE idea that State legislatures cannot alter even the laws of gravitation and attraction and make them a damn sight better than they are, ought to be put to the test somewhere once for all. An act that would make it unlawful for fires to burn except in stoves, grates and furnaces would, if passed and strictly enforced, saved this country hundreds of millions of dollars a year and men now wasting their time in fire insurance could be sent into the rice and cornfields and be compelled to earn their living honestly.—*Insurance Field*.

MISSOURI is one of the few states that does not have a state fire marshal law. T. Alfred Fleming, supervisor of the conservation department of the National Board of Fire Underwriters, speaking before the St. Louis Safety Council, contends that numerous incendiary fires would not have occurred in that state had an adequate state fire marshal's department been provided. He adds that a law holding a property owner personally liable for injury to his neighbor's property from fires originating on his premises would eliminate at least 85 per cent of all the fires that occur in the United States annually.

THE NEW \$10,000,000 Agricultural Credit Ass'n is planning for its first experiment among the typical cases in the scattered sections of the northwestern states. A budget of \$1,000,000 has been voted for the demonstration, a part of which will be used for cattle loans.

Books Received

REPORT OF THE KANSAS STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE for the quarter ending December, 1923, contains tables showing the state's population by counties and cities, acres, yields and values of agricultural products, and numbers and value of live stock, for 1923, together with tables showing yields and values of numerous productions for twenty years. Kansas State Board of Agriculture, Topeka, Kan.

ECONOMICS FOR EMPLOYEES titles a pamphlet which constitutes the report of the comite on Economics for Employees, prepared by A. J. Beatty, chairman of the com'ite, and Director of Training in the American Rolling Mill Co., for the American Management Ass'n. It speaks of the educational methods many firms are now using in instructing their employees in the basic rules of economics, and gives a clear insight into the laws of economics and the value of such instruction to the employees.—American Management Ass'n, New York City.

STATE TESTING MILL, by C. H. Bailey, reports on the operation of the Minnesota State Testing Mill during the crop season of 1922. An extract from it reads: "In operating this small plant the costs of labor, administration, shipments, elevation and power, average \$1.02 per barrel of flour produced during the six-month period. This is doubtless much greater than the corresponding costs in a large milling unit and could be substantially reduced if the output of the mill were increased without too great an increase in administrative expenses. A survey of the probable administrative expenses which would be involved in disposing of the output if the production were increased has indicated that such an increased production could not be marketed without actually adding to the cost per barrel. Other items, such as cost of grain, and packages, would not vary substantially with changes in the volume of output." State of Minnesota, Department of Agriculture, Bulletin No. 34, St. Paul, Minn.

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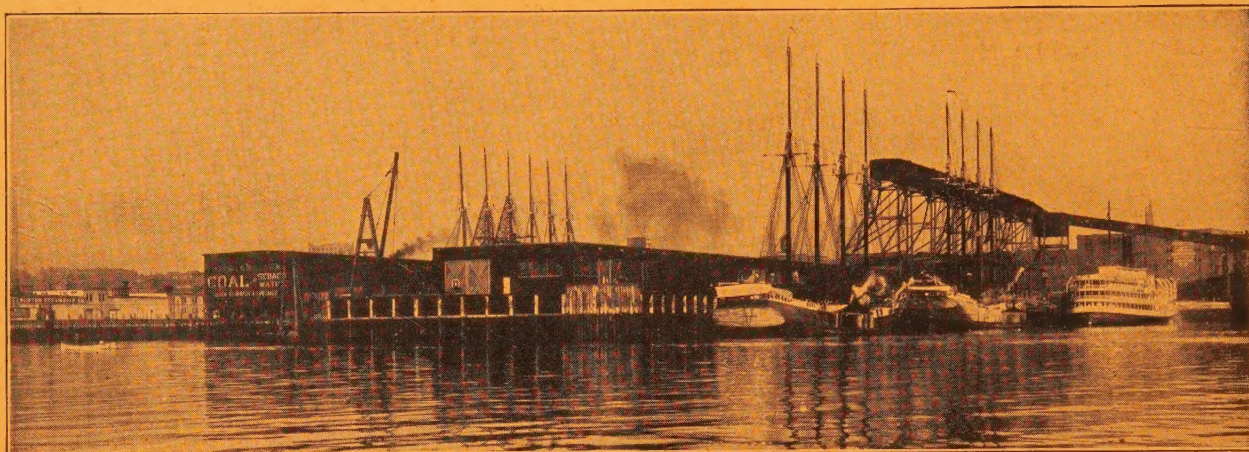
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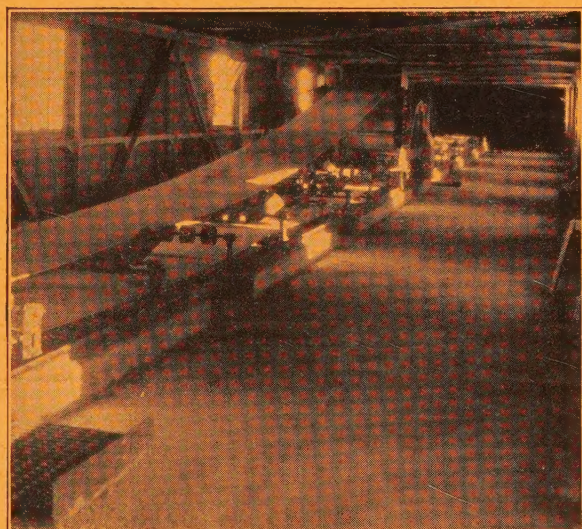


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